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CONCESSIONS DUE TO RELIEVE CRISIS ON DEBTS

British Not Bluffing in Demands, Franco-German Delegates Decide

FRENCH UNYIELDING ON RHINELAND ISSUE

Young Plan's Defenders Fail to Meet Objections, Critic of Report Says

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—French delegates to the reparations discussion here who profess to believe that Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, was bluffing are angry and bewildered, while Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, is frankly alarmed at the threatened breakdown of the conference and collapse of Germany's hopes for a speedy end of the Rhineland occupation and fixation of the reduction of her liabilities.

Adjournment of the conference to autumn is aid to be probable so that the differences may be adjusted, if possible, before it meets again.

Chiefs of the delegations will review the situation, and something may happen before Saturday, for the wires are busy between The Hague and Paris. Perhaps if Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister, were able to fix a date of evacuation of the Rhineland, Mr. Snowden might prove more conciliatory.

French Seem Unyielding

But the debate in the political committee on evacuation and commission control did not suggest that the French were ready to make concessions likely to satisfy the British or German view concerning evacuation. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, pleaded for evacuation at the earliest possible moment, but M. Briand frankly hedged, desiring to see the Young plan accepted and in operation first. France, moreover, wants to mobilize some part of the German annuities before she lets Germany go.

Mr. Henderson had a long talk with M. Briand and later he visited Dr. Stresemann. The evacuation question presumably was discussed at both meetings. Mr. Henderson's idea being to obtain some concession for M. Briand which would ease the general situation. M. Briand, meantime, is sounding out his supporters in Paris in order to discover how

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German Cruiser, First Since War, Visits Auckland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The German cruiser Emden, commanded by Captain von Arnauld, a noted U-boat commander in the Great War, has visited New Zealand, the first German warship to do so since before the war.

Her officers and cadets have been received in friendly fashion. Before her arrival from Thursday Island (she did not visit the Australian cities) there was much controversy about the wisdom of the visit and the manner in which the Germans should be received. Some New Zealanders thought civilities should be confined to purely formal courtesies; others that the visitors should be received with all hospitality. It was pointed out that the war ended 10 years ago, and that Germany was a friendly nation and a fellow member with New Zealand of the League of Nations.

The reception in Auckland and Wellington, the only ports visited, was quite friendly. There was no public civic reception in Auckland, such as has been given to American and Japanese squadrons, but the usual official calls were paid and returned, and the ship's company were given free rides on the city's street cars. The Government sent the Minister of Internal Affairs to Auckland to welcome the visitors, and excursions at the state's expense were arranged to some of the scenic resorts. In the capital, Captain von Arnauld and his officers were entertained by the Government. Many of the officers and cadets were invited to private houses, and they made an excellent impression.

On his arrival Capt. von Arnauld laid emphasis on the peace aspect of his cruise, and he repeated this at a reception in Auckland given to the visitors by an unofficial committee. He had, he said, been specially instructed by President von Hindenburg to be an envoy of peace and good relations. At this reception Sir George Fowlds, president of the Auckland University College Council and a former Minister of the Crown, welcomed the captain and his officers and cadets on behalf of the local branch of the League of Nations Union, and laid stress on the need for friendship between the two countries.

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FEATURES

[illegible]

Soviet Plane Crossing Siberia on Way to U. S.

By The Associated Press

Novosibirsk, U. S. S. R.

THE Soviet airplane, Land of the Soviets, landed here at 11:40 a. m. Aug. 3, after a three-hour flight from Omsk. It was intended to reach Krasnoyarsk on the Moscow-New York trip but the machine was landed here for technical reasons.

Sino-Russian Parley Halted Pending Orders

Envoys Return to Mukden for New Instructions—Hostilities Not Expected

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The rupture in the Sino-Russian negotiations at Manchuli, following China's refusal to accede to the Russian demand for restoration of the status quo in the Chinese Eastern Railway as a prerequisite, has resulted in a revival of tension along the Manchurian frontier, and the exertion of military pressure by the Soviet at various points. The Chinese delegates have returned to Mukden to obtain further instructions.

Some circles emphasize the seriousness of the situation, but the possibility of hostilities is not seriously considered. While this initial approach has failed, it is pointed out that these negotiations are merely in the nature of preliminary conversations to find a basis for regular negotiations later, and therefore it can hardly be said that the negotiations have been irrevocably ruptured.

Meanwhile T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, continues to attract public support in his stand against the demands of the military leaders at the Nanking disbandment conference. Mr. Soong would enforce the budget system into China's finances and introduce a sincere effort for army disbandment, as against the unrealizable decisions of the Nanking conference.

Although it is expected that he will withdraw his resignation, he continues to maintain an attitude of independence, and is willing to return to office only with greater powers of financial control. Mr. Soong declared in an interview that the prodigious task of disbanding a huge army cannot be achieved by military leaders, and that it should be taken out of their hands by the people and the mercantile and industrial interests, who would supervise the necessary expenditure instead of permitting military leaders to handle the vast sum needed. "The only hope of success," he said, "lies in involving the whole nation in the task of disbandment" and local Chinese merchant and banking interests have endorsed his stand.

Frontier Firing Believed to Be Soviet Demonstration

TOKYO (AP)—Advices to the Rengo News Agency from Manchuli, Manchuria, said the sound of artillery firing from the direction of Matsievskaya had been heard on Aug. 9. It was believed here, however, to be no more than a Soviet demonstration.

Matsievskaya is located just across the Western Manchurian frontier in Siberia from Manchuli, and is about 15 miles west of that city.

A message from Pogranichnaya, at the eastern terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway, said 38 Russian planes maneuvered over the town

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Records Show That Burke 'Denies' What Mrs. Willebrandt Didn't Say

G. O. P. Campaign Counsel's Statement Held to Be an Admission of Charges That He Edited Famous Methodist Speech

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The reply of James Francis Burke, campaign counsel of the Republican National Committee, to the statement of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt that her much-discussed campaign speech to the Ohio Methodist Conference at Springfield was edited by him, and approved by the committee is, according to the interpretation placed on the reply by friends of Mrs. Willebrandt, an admission, and not a denial, of the truth of her statement.

Mr. Burke's statement that he "had never urged or suggested that Mrs. Willebrandt discuss any man's religion or any religious subject," nor had he "ever approved any manuscript of hers containing any attack on any man's religion," has been interpreted in some quarters as a denial of her revelation that her Springfield speech was made with the entire approval of the Republican National Committee.

The fact, however, that neither this speech nor any other made by her during the campaign contained any direct or indirect reference to the religion of the Democratic candidate turns Mr. Burke's "denial" into a virtual admission, the friends of Mrs. Willebrandt state. There is nothing in his unexpected and somewhat equivocally worded statement, it has been pointed out in discussion here, that conflicts in any way with Mrs. Willebrandt's statement that her Springfield address was officially approved at Republican campaign headquarters. The committee itself determined the only question involved, which was the propriety of making a political campaign address to a religious body, according to Mrs. Willebrandt.

Study Stenographic Report

A careful perusal of the stenographic transcript of the address fails to reveal the slightest reference to the fact that Mr. Smith is a Roman Catholic, or any suggestion that the Methodist audience to which she was appealing for support of Mr. Hoover as the prohibition candidate should oppose him on any other ground than his known anti-prohibition views.

The statement to which Mr. Burke referred, occurred in the first of a series of articles by Mrs. Willebrandt discussing her experiences and problems as head of the Department of Justice in charge of Prosecutions under the prohibition law. She wrote as follows:

"Of course, the much-heralded Springfield (O.) 'speech to the Methodists' wasn't an attack on the rival candidate's religion, and it wasn't in a church, and I didn't go as a 'free lance' to embarrass the Republican committee!

"The simple truth is that over my own written protest I was urged by the Republican National Committee in two telegrams (which now repose in my files) to make that speech. The week before it was delivered, every

(Continued on Page 16 Column 7)

REPORT PLACES ZEPPELIN NEAR ENGLISH COAST

Croydon Message Unconfirmed—Latest Authentic Word From Mid-Atlantic

LONDON (AP)—A message received at Croydon, London's airport, at 3 p. m. Aug. 9 (9 a. m. eastern standard time), stated that the dirigible Graf Zeppelin was approaching the English coast.

The first announcement from Croydon was followed by a statement that the authorities there were inclined to discount belief that the Zeppelin was very near the English coast. It was stated the message was picked up by the Croydon wireless station, as first announced, but that it might have been a relayed one as its direct source was not certain.

The news excited great interest as soon as it became known throughout Great Britain.

NEW YORK (AP)—Aided by favoring winds, the German dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, apparently was well ahead of schedule on Aug. 9 on the transatlantic leg of her globe-circling flight.

Less than 24 hours after she left the naval station at Lakehurst, N. J., for Friedrichshafen, Ger., the airship was more than half way across the Atlantic with the prospect of several more hours of flight with a fresh breeze to add 20 to 25 miles an hour to her normal speed.

Dr. Eckener, in a message regretting his inability to fly over Berlin on Sunday, informed the Ministry of Communications he hoped to reach Friedrichshafen on Saturday.

While conditions generally were favorable, weather reports indicated fog banks ahead and unfavorable winds between the Azores and Spain.

FRANCE'S PURSE FILLING FAST WITHOUT LOANS

Home Market Is So Buoyant Sharp Drop in Exports Causes No Concern

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Buoyancy of the home market is held to have been the principal factor in the foreign trade situation as revealed by figures now published of imports and exports during the first half of the present year. As compared with corresponding period in 1928, more is brought in and less sent out of the country.

Money is plentiful in France. Recently a member of an important American banking house endeavored to place a $30,000,000 loan for a water power development scheme. The French company acquiesced but said the Government must be consulted and the Government vetoed the project, declaring that money was ample in France and must be found here.

Increase in Investments

In three days the amount was forthcoming. This is only one instance which, from all reports, could be repeated many times. Ready funds are leading to increasing investments.

An expert questioned for the Monitor regarding trade statistics stated his information showed that innumerable concerns which were previously forced to seek markets were now unable to supply the home demand.

Another factor, and one which goes largely to explain augmented imports, is the continuation of high prices in France. For example, imports from Germany increased roughly 1,000,000,000 francs, from the United States 300,000,000, from Argentina 400,000,000, and from Great Britain 100,000,000 for the first six months of 1929 as against the same time a year ago. The total increase is 4,000,000,000 francs.

High Prices Continue

Imports from Germany are generally of a special nature, being "deliveries in kind" for reparation payments under the Dawes plan. From the United States increases are under the heading of automobiles, wheat, petrol and copper. From Argentina is coming more foodstuffs and wool. Interestingly enough exports to these countries have all fallen off slightly during the same period, with a total export drop of 1,000,000,000 francs.

The high price movement continues not only in the wholesale, but also in the retail field, producing a constant rise in living costs. Figures just issued, taking a workingman's family of four as a unit and based on 1914 prices as 100, show costs to have gone up 23 points in the last two years and stand now at 585. This applies to Paris, but the movement is general throughout France.

FRENCH AVIATOR SEES NEW RIVAL IN SKY

PARIS (AP)—As the famous French aviator, Dieudonné Costes, prepares for a fresh attempt to set a new world distance mark by airplane, [illegible]

[illegible]

Portable Picture Sender by Radio and Telephone Taken to New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A small, compact, portable apparatus for transmitting photographs by either radio or telephone has been brought to this country by Capt. Otho Fulton, its inventor, who arrived here on the Olympic, of the White Star Line.

Since the new device, called the "Fultograph," may easily be transported anywhere and attached to any telephone wire, it enlarges the range of usefulness of facsimile transmission. Both sending and receiving apparatus are small enough to be carried in the rear seat of a small automobile.

It takes four minutes to send a picture, the apparatus functioning direct from the negative. The receiver turns out a finished picture which can be seen during reception. This feature opens wide possibilities for its development with an attachment to the home radio. Photographs of the historic first meeting of Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador, at Lossiemouth, Scotland, were transmitted by this system over 600 miles of telephone line to London newspapers and radiocast there for reproduction in other British newspapers, it was announced.

"Its great features are portability, handiness and cheapness," Captain Fulton said. "It works automatically, and hence is 'fool proof,' not requiring skilled engineering to manipulate. It is the only perfect system of photo transmission for sending not only facsimile writing, but half-tone pictures."

Captain Fulton said he had begun work on the invention 10 years ago, and brought it to completion within the last two years. He has laboratories at Paris, Berlin and Vienna, and factories in France and Germany. He has other laboratories and factories in England. The device has been adopted for radiocasting by the British War Office, Admiralty, Air Ministry and Weather Bureau, by Scotland Yard and by the governments of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland and Poland.

The Gladiolus

ITS HISTORY AND CULTIVATION WILL BE DISCUSSED

[illegible]

BETTER-PRISONS PLAN HAILED AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Hoover Program Indorsed—Buying Power Called 'Gas' of Trade's Motor

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — President Hoover's leadership in initiating a $5,000,000 program for the upbuilding and modernizing of federal prisons was hailed as a courageous first step toward rescuing the nation's penal system from conditions of complete inadequacy before a specially arranged meeting of members of the Institute of Politics.

The recent outbreaks at the New York state prisons in Clinton and Auburn and at the Leavenworth federal penitentiary did not spring from recent or temporary circumstances, it was declared, but were the cumulative results of a system which was characterized as archaic and incompetent from both the standpoint of physical accommodations and administration.

Dr. Frank Tannenbaum of the Institute of Economics in Washington, who is the author of "Wall Shadows," a descriptive work on the American penal system and whose biographical study, "Thomas Mott Osborne, the Apostle to the Underworld," is soon to appear, presented to institute members a detailed analysis of present-day prison conditions throughout the United States. And his picture was not particularly pleasant.

Foresees Improvement

The prospect of appreciable improvement, however, Dr. Tannenbaum viewed as exceedingly promising. He emphatically endorsed President Hoover's proposals which he said deserve the support of all persons interested in the much-needed improvement of the penal institutions, and he urged that the broad projects which the President is contemplating be made models for every state in the Union to pattern after.

He expressed the conviction that policies which Sanford Bates, the new Federal Superintendent of Prisons, is advocating and putting into practice will mean progressively better conditions.

"Our whole penological system," Dr. Tannenbaum declared, "should concern itself basically and continuously with the task of reconstructing the criminal, and to date this aspect of our prisons, far from being a dom-

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LINCOLN'S STATUE SHOWN ON CARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—To memorialize the life and service of Abraham Lincoln, C. F. Cutter, born in Princeville, Ill., but now living at Low Fell, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., has prepared special postcards of the Lincoln statue now standing in front of the Platt Fields branch of the Manchester Art Gallery.

This statue, the creation of G. G. Barnard, was given to the city of Manchester through the friendly offices of the Sulgrave Institution and the Anglo-American Society, by Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati. Mr. Cutter's postcards point out that the statue commemorates Lancashire's friendship to the cause which Lincoln espoused and typifies a century of peace between the two peoples.

Mr. Cutter has personal recollections of Lincoln. His birthplace at Princeville was one of the famous stations on the "underground railroad from slavery to freedom," and the Cutter home was thrice beset by mobs because his father, Dr. Cutter, voted and spoke against human slavery. Dr. and Mrs. Cutter aided many slaves to freedom, and they were friends of John Brown, the Lovejoys, William Lloyd Garrison, and Lincoln himself.

Scenic Highway in British Columbia to Open Way to Alaska for Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The people of the United States will be able to motor to Alaska within the next few years on a highway of great scenic grandeur to be built through British Columbia to Alaska's southern boundary.

Announcement of this scheme, the most important highway project proposed in western Canada in recent times, was made by S. F. Tolmie, provincial Premier, in an address here. Meanwhile engineers are making investigations to locate the route of the highway, which will be unique in joining a foreign country with its outlying possessions through a friendly neighbor.

The Alaska road will form a continuation of the [illegible]

[illegible] roads in the north through the most suitable valleys to the Alaska boundary.

"I am informed that Congress has granted to Alaska this year $6,000,000 for the development of a road program. If our roads in northern British Columbia were connected with the Alaska boundary at a suitable point, this would not only open up a vast area to settlement in our country, but would greatly increase our tourist traffic through British Columbia."

"As an extra attraction we could advertise this as a trip to the Land of the Midnight Sun, [illegible]

[illegible]

PROHIBITION CHIEF [illegible] PLANS TO BAR [illegible]

[illegible]

How Rediscounting Operates

THE practice of discounting is one of the important powers of a bank. It means, essentially, that interest is deducted in advancing money on or purchasing a bill or note which is not due, from the time of discounting to the maturity of the paper. The bank which is possessed of these bills or evidences of obligation for which it had paid out cash, then presents these notes to another bank, or, as is more pertinent in the present situation, to the Federal Reserve Bank, if it is a member of the system, and the Reserve Bank advances credit for them.

The notes in this case are rediscounted by the bank presenting them and discounted by the lending bank which receives them. The bank presenting the notes usually indorses the notes, thus guaranteeing to the Reserve Bank that they will be paid at maturity.

The Federal Reserve Banks were limited in the performance of the function of rediscounting to their own members, but in 1917 the Reserve Board authorized Reserve Banks to discount nonmember bank paper or the paper of their customers when indorsed by a member bank and when secured by government obligations.

The rate of discount charged by a bank depends essentially on the very conditions that determine any other rate of interest in a community. Where money is plentiful, the rate will be lower, and conversely, where scarce, the rate will be higher. The Reserve Act was intended to make rediscounting a natural and safe method of liquidating paper and equalizing the stock of reserve money among different banks.

The right to raise or lower the rediscount rate is perhaps the most important single weapon of the Federal Reserve System. It had its origin in the need for credit control, a need which had been acutely felt at various financial crises in English history and in more recent panic times in the United States. The rationing of credit, the necessity of correcting excessive speculation, the desirability of stabilizing commodity prices, are all associated with the raising or lowering of the rediscount rate.

YOUNG RANKED FIRST AMONG BUSINESS MEN

Harvard Vote Also Chooses Ford, Mellon and Hoover as American 'Best'

Owen D. Young, outdistancing Henry Ford by a margin of 10 votes, was elected as "the one outstanding American business man" by more than 200 business executives attending the special session of the Harvard Business School. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and President Hoover were third and fourth choices.

A questionnaire submitted to the 224 executives representing 152 companies and coming from 27 states, as well as from Canada, England, Germany and Cuba, elicited the further opinion that the trend in virtually every type of business enterprise for the next five years will be toward more and greater mergers and consolidations.

Representatives of the Bell System foresee world-wide intercommunicating telephone service coupled with perfected connections to moving trains, ships and aircraft. Superpower projects uniting far-flung networks, national chains of retail merchandising stores of every kind, groupings of vast railroad and aviation properties, extension of branch banking and multiplication of central units of finance are among the other developments of the next five years forecast by the emissaries of big business.

The chief reason given for choosing Mr. Young was his recent achievement in reorganizing the finances of some of the leading nations of the world. Mr. Ford's supporters referred to "his far-reaching application of the new American philosophy of mass production and the consequent more even distribution of comforts and conveniences."

Mr. Hoover was praised as "the first modern business man sufficiently outstanding to succeed at introducing business methods and ideals in a large way into government and politics."

Answers to the question regarding the value of the session at the Harvard Business School indicate that intangible values rank high with modern business men. The opportunity of talking with men of their own and other fields from many different sections of the country, enlightening experience with the case system of analysis, and a general broadening of viewpoint through intensive reflection in quiet surroundings away from the routine of every-day business, headed the list of values found.

SENATE TARIFF FRAMERS SPEED REVISION WORK

Finish All but Five Schedules—Cuts Asked on What Farmer Buys

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—With revision of all except five of the House tariff schedules already completed, the Republican majority of the Senate Finance Committee will fulfill its promise to have the new tariff schedules ready by Aug. 19, the date on which the Senate reconvenes, it was announced by James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana and majority floor leader.

In order that the revised schedules may be considered by the Democrats while the Republican members of the committee take up the administrative provisions of the Hawley bill, the Senate will take three-day recesses until Sept. 3, under a "gentlemen's agreement" with the lower House.

On that date the completed draft of the bill will be sent to the floor of the Senate, and the real contest will be on, to last, according to senatorial predictions, at least two months.

The sugar rates still hold the center of the stage in the tariff deliberations.

Smoot May Offer New Plan

The unexpected opposition to the Smoot sliding scale, which was introduced as an alternative to the flat rates of the House bill, has assumed such proportions that Mr. Smoot has announced he may introduce a new sliding scale based on the prices of raw instead of refined sugar, although he thinks opponents of his original plan are mistaken in their view that the latter plan would be subject to political manipulation.

The domestic beet sugar producers oppose the Smoot sliding scale because they believe it would lead to lower rates than they are asking the Cuban producers because they predict a resulting high level of duties.

So the plan which was originally introduced as a compromise between the conflicting demands of the two groups may be abandoned because, like many compromises, it satisfies neither side.

Meanwhile William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, is studying the possibility of a direct bounty to the sugar producers, which would aid the industry without adding to the consumers' burden. He believes that such a bounty could be defended as constitutional, but is awaiting the result of studies by an expert on what such a plan will cost the Government.

Oil Kept on Free List

The Senate committee has retained crude oil on the free list, a decision which meets the approval of the large producers, who argue that a tax on foreign oil would increase the drain on domestic production.

The committee also determined to drop the existing 25 per cent duty on American automobiles brought to the United States by their owners from abroad.

[illegible]

STOCKS CRASH, RALLY, THEN GO TO NEW LOWS

Blocks of 5000 to 25,000 Thrown on Market in Face of Rate Rise

REDISCOUNT INCREASE TO 6 P. C. FORCES SALES

Federal Reserve Surprises Wall Street—Brokers' Loans, $6,020,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—After one of the most drastic reactions in recent stock market history on the New York Stock Exchange today, prices rallied briskly for a time, only to suffer a relapse when fresh liquidation depressed some of the pivotal industrials to the lowest levels of the day, including United States Steel, American Can, and Westinghouse Manufacturing.

The liquidation was inspired by the unexpected increase from 5 to 6 per cent in the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate, the latest official blow at securities speculation. Prices of scores of active stocks broke $5 to $15 a share on opening transactions of 5000 to 25,000 shares.

Rally Fails to Hold

Strong support came into the market for a time during the forenoon, and many important issues rallied from $3 to $10 from their lowest levels of the morning. By midday, however, the market began to waver, and price movements became highly irregular. United States Steel, which had dropped about $5 at the opening, and begun to regain its loss, turned decisively downward, increasing its loss to more than $8.50. American Can sold off $9, and Westinghouse Manufacturing $10.

The following table indicates the extent of some of the early losses and subsequent recoveries.

Stock	Lost	Regained
Auburn Auto	$26.50	$18.00
American Telephone	15.00	8.50
American & Fgn Power	12.75	5.50
Packard Motor	9.00	6.50
Allied Chemical	10.00	3.00
General Electric	14.00	4.00
American Water Works	10.00	5.50
International Harvester	7.00	3.00
Atchison	8.00	3.00

Similar recessions in prices took place on the New York Curb Exchange and in the stock markets of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other leading financial centers.

Reason for Rate Rise

The rapid rise of brokers' loans to a new high peak at $6,020,000,000 and the approach of heavy credit requirements in connection with

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Pacific Sailors Compare Sydney to United States

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—"To be in Sydney is for all the world like being back in the United States," in the opinion of R. H. Dodd, who, with two other Yale graduates, A. C. Brown and T. Marshall, and Capt. Jens Richam and E. Sandstrum recently reached Sydney in the 32-ton auxiliary yacht Chance after cruising over 12,000 miles in the Pacific.

"The vastness and the wonders of the Pacific," Dodd said, "baffle description and, without the insight this trip has given us, we never could have realized the supreme part it is going to play in the world's history in the centuries immediately ahead."

The voyage has been hailed by the press as a remarkable achievement. Places visited included the Galapagos group, Society group, the Marquesas, Tahiti, Samoa, Fiji, and Noumea.

"We visited many islands where there was not one white person," stated Mr. Marshall. "Nevertheless, the welcome given us at such places was no less sincere than at more civilized islands. Our plans for the future are uncertain, but I think our cruise is now finished."

Soviets and Ford Men Confer on Contract

MOSCOW (AP)—Four representatives of the Ford Motor Company have arrived here in connection with the carrying out of the $30,000,000 contract between the American concern and the Soviet Government. [illegible]

[illegible]

BEAUTIFICATION PROJECT PUSHED IN WASHINGTON

Unsightly War-Time Buildings Being Razed to Make Way for Boulevard

The plan to create an extension of the present Capitol grounds to take in the area between the Capitol and the Columbus Square in front of the station. This area, which should be one of the most beautiful approaches to the Capitol, has for years been marred by the temporary structures in which many government workers are still living, and which house a few scattered federal bureaus.

Cheap and Cheerful Quarters

Within these buildings in war days, when the city's housing capacity was seriously strained, thousands of government workers found cheap, comfortable and cheerful living quarters. On the exterior, the Government "dormitories" for women workers are dismal beyond description; inside are large living rooms gay with chintz, where the girls entertain guests and enjoy themselves much as girls in a college dormitory.

The quarters are comfortable and so cheap that a $1,500-a-year filing clerk can live in much better condition than she could afford elsewhere on her slender housing budget. The notification that the first group of government hotels must be vacated brought general protest from many workers to whom they have been home for years.

The Keyes-Elliott Bill authorizing removal of these unsightly structures and construction of the proposed boulevard from the Capitol to the Station was the last bill enacted by the Seventieth Congress and the final measure Mr. Coolidge signed as President.

With Pennsylvania Avenue resounding to the sound of steam shovels, Washington is realizing that the Park and Planning Commission's program for carrying out the L'Enfant plan and erasing many of the mistakes made when the plan was disregarded is no longer a project on paper.

Steel girders are rising from the foundations for the new Department of Commerce Building, which will house over 5000 Government workers, and the Internal Revenue Building, where offices will be provided for 4,500 Treasury employees.

First Units in Triangle Plan

These are the first two units in the triangle project which carries out one of the essential features of the plan recommended by the McMillan Commission in 1901 for a harmonious grouping of all the executive buildings and independent government establishments in the triangle bordered by Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall.

President Hoover has announced that he will request Congress to add $25,000,000 to the $50,000,000 now available for the federal building program in order that the triangle development may go ahead steadily during the next 10 years. Land values are steadily increasing, and it would be good business to purchase the needed land in the triangle as rapidly as possible, it is pointed out.

Another important project in the program for beautifying the capital is the proposed 23-mile boulevard encircling the city and connecting the ring of 24 Civil War fortifications on near-by hills.

In recent weeks the commission has made its first purchase of land on which the boulevard will be constructed. Several of the forts which it is hoped will be preserved as historic sites are already on government-owned tracts; seven of those on private land have been bought in the last few years, and it is planned to purchase seven more. The total cost of the fort boulevard project is estimated at $2,750,000.

Progress on Memorial Grounds

Rapid progress is also being made on the last unit of the Lincoln Memorial grounds stretching from Seventeenth Street to the Potomac. Contracts are being made for the granite to be used in the broad flight of steps or "watergate" leading from the rear of the Lincoln Memorial to the new Arlington Memorial Bridge.

When these steps are completed in the near future, the only obstacle remaining to a complete realization of the Lincoln Memorial plan will be the temporary Munitions and Navy Buildings erected during the war on the B Street side of the memorial grounds.

While there have been some protests that the Government is preparing to spend extravagant amounts on these and other projects for

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 21, 1918.

Turks Decline Greek Arbitration Offer

[illegible] has remitted to Andrew [illegible] Minister of the Interior, the Government's negative answer to an arbitration proposition which the Greek Government has made for the solution of outstanding questions.

Angora justifies its attitude by saying that the questions at issue, having a political nature, cannot be submitted to arbitration and, instead, proposes to charge neutral members of a mixed commission with the duty of deciding what are the reasons that have hindered execution of existing accords and indicate changes which their execution will require and the means which will assure their execution.

Mr. Michalacopoulos will answer after consulting Premier Venizelos, whom he immediately cabled at length. After the Government receives Mr. Venizelos' answer from The Hague it will probably convoke a foreign affairs parliamentary commission for full discussion.

The arbitration proposition was made in March last year by Mr. Michalacopoulos as Foreign Minister in Alexander Zaimis' cabinet, and when three months later, Mr. Venizelos came into power, conversations began for direct settlement with the expressed hope of seeing them end in the conclusion of a friendship pact. As negotiations proceeded, invincible difficulties arose because the Turks refused to allow Constantinople Greeks with Sultanic passports to return and enter into possession of their confiscated properties. The Greeks proposed they could even discuss the question of excluding these Hellenes from Constantinople, but would never accept depriving them of their properties.

Cotton Workers Still Hope for Arbitration

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Interest in the cotton dispute has centered in the meeting of the Northern Counties Tetxile Federation, considered sympathetic toward the Prime Minister's appeal, and it is hoped that some decision will be reached which will lead to an early resumption of a parley with employers.

While mills are reported, here and there, as reopening at the old rate of pay, there is no evidence that employers are moving in favor of arbitration desired by operatives.

"We are acting in self-defense. If our competitors stop we shall stop," is the explanation given by J. Wilmer Green, managing director of Sir Elkavah Armitage & Son, who have decided to open their mill Monday at the old rates. Frederick Holroyd, president of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, in commenting upon "evidence purporting to show serious dissension in the ranks of the Federations of Employers," characterized the report as "nothing short of willful misrepresentation." Mr. Holroyd said that employers were never so united, and that mischievous articles minimizing their solidarity will only foster illusions among operatives, and thus delay the settlement.

Florida Fruit Men Get First Farm Loan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The first loan out of $150,000,000 made immediately available for farm relief by Congress at its last session has been made to the fruit growers of Florida.

The Federal Farm Board has just announced its approval of a loan of $300,000 to be administered by the Florida Citrus Growers' Exchange in aiding growers to meet government regulations in controlling the fly.

The board's official announcement of the loan states in part: "This money will be used immediately to equip certain citrus-packing plants in Florida with heating and pre-cooling facilities to enable the growers to meet government regulations in controlling the Mediterranean fruit fly and thus to get their crop of this year into the market."

CUNARD MANAGER APPOINTED

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert H. Blake has been appointed general manager and attorney for the Cunard Line in the United States. Since 1921 he has been chief assistant to Sir Ashley Sparks, resident director and general agent here.

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SINO-RUSSIAN PARLEY HALTED PENDING ORDERS

Continued from Page One

[illegible] From Manchuria it was reported that in addition to airplanes a force of Russian armored cars were operating close to the border.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Chinese Minister, Dr. C. C. Wu, called at the State Department Aug. 9 and conferred for nearly half an hour on the Chinese-Russian situation with the Assistant Secretary, Nelson T. Johnson, in charge of Far Eastern affairs.

While neither the Minister nor the Assistant Secretary would disclose the subject of their discussions, Dr. Wu said he was fully informing the department about the advices he has been receiving from his Government.

The Minister, however, declared he had not been advised of the reported withdrawal of the Chinese officials from the efforts at Manchuli to negotiate the Chinese Eastern Railway situation with the Soviet representatives.

British Note for Nanking

LONDON (AP)—The British Government, together with other interested powers, is about to dispatch an important note to the Chinese Government on the question of abolition of extraterritoriality in China, it is learned here.

The notes, which have been long in preparation, are not identical, but are similar in terms. The communication contains a reasoned statement of the position of extraterritoriality. The contents were not expected to be published until after the delivery of the note to China.

The Chinese Nationalist Government at Nanking hopes to abolish all extraterritoriality in China as part of the program for achieving equality.

Soviet Planes Fired On

BERLIN (AP)—A Telegraphen Union dispatch from Peiping says that two Russian airplanes flew over the Chinese border and, contrary to Peiping's orders were fired upon by Chinese border patrols. One plane made a forced landing on the Russian side of the border.

The planes were stated to have been over Chinese territory about an hour and a half.

English By-Election Won by Conservative

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sir John Ferguson, Independent Conservative candidate, was victorious by a slender majority of 530 at Twickenham by-election.

The vacancy was caused by the elevation to the peerage, under the title of Lord Brentford, of Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary in the late Conservative cabinet. "Jix" as he is popularly called, held his seat at the general election by a big margin, 5966, and the enormous decrease in his successor's majority is attributed by supporters partly to the fact that many electors are away on holiday and partly the withdrawal of official Conservative support owing to Sir John having earned disapproval at party headquarters by becoming champion of the Empire Free Trade movement sponsored by Lord Beaverbrook, newspaper magnate. The result is therefore hailed as a magnificent success against heavy odds.

The Labor Party also claims a "moral" victory in view of the fact that their candidate's poll was only reduced by 900, whereas the Conservative lost over 6000. The Liberal vote was reduced 75 per cent and the candidate forfeited his deposit because he polled less than one-sixth of total vote.

Only 50 per cent of the electorate voted.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK AIR SERVICE INCREASED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Airvia Transportation Company, which recently inaugurated regular air service between New York and Boston, will increase its schedule over the route to two round trips daily, to take care of the heavy demands for the service, according to announcement just made.

Under the new schedule, Savoia-Marchetti twin-motor seaplanes will [illegible] New York [illegible] p.m., leaving in Boston [illegible] harbor at 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. respectively. Seaplanes from the Boston end will take off daily at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. arriving in New York at 1:30 and 5:30 p.m. respectively, the flight being made over water all the way.

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R. K. O. CORPORATION ADDS 26 THEATERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation has just acquired 26 theaters of the Century Circuit, Inc., in Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau and Suffolk Counties, it was announced by Hiram S. Brown, president of the organization.

All of the theaters included in the transaction have sound equipment, and are presenting programs combining motion pictures and vaudeville. No new policy has been decided upon, Mr. Brown said. According to the announcement, both the Radio-Keith-Orpheum and Century organizations intend to extend their circuits by acquiring independent theaters throughout Greater New York.

DR. BESTOR RE-ELECTED CHAUTAUQUA HEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—Re-election of Dr. Arthur E. Bestor as president of Chautauqua Institution, and of Judge William L. Ransom of New York City, as chairman of the board of trustees, has been announced following the annual midsummer series of meetings of the board, held in Chautauqua.

Mrs. Mary Pringle Parke, member of a pioneer Chautauqua County family, was chosen a trustee to fill a vacancy. The election to the board of William Charles Douglas, president of the Punta Alegre Sugar Company of Cuba, has also been announced.

CYCLIST DOES 1701 MILES IN FORTNIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Airplanes and motorcars may be the prevailing mode, but there still is a place for the ancient bicycle when it comes to vacation travel, according to Howard W. Baker, who has just returned here from a two weeks' pedaling trip of 1701 miles, which took him as far west as Chicago.

Possessed of more profound impressions of the scenery than the motorists, who whizzed past it at 50 miles an hour, Mr. Baker already had formulated plans for a cycling trip to Norfolk, Va., next year, when he dismounted here.

BRITISH SUBMARINE OFFICER ACQUITTED

LONDON (AP)—Lieut.-Commander H. P. K. Oram, commander officer of the submarine L-12 at the time of its collision with the H-47 on July 9, was found not guilty of negligence and acquitted by a court-martial.

The two British submersibles collided in St. George's channel and the H-47 sank in 270 feet of water. By a general court-martial July 26, Lieut. C. S. G. Keen of the L-12 was held responsible for the disaster, ordered severely reprimanded and dismissed from his ship.

NATION-WIDE CRIME SURVEY ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK (AP)—Twelve specialists in criminology have been selected by Columbia University to conduct a nation-wide study of the crime situation under a large grant from an unidentified philanthropic organization. Results will be made public next summer.

Dean Young B. Smith of the University's School of Law said the commission would study the best methods of making results of investigation available to practical workers rather than make a survey of the whole problem of crime in the United States.

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WOMEN URGED TO CULTIVATE WORLD OUTLOOK

Several Hundred Delegates From America Attend Geneva Conference

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Messages of greeting from Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, from the new Minister of Labor, Miss Margaret Bondfield, and from Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, famous explorer, author and humanitarian, were read at the opening Congress of the International Federation of University Women. The meeting brought to Geneva between 500 and 600 delegates from all parts of the world.

Some 250 of these are Americans, more than half of whom represent the official delegation headed by Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of New York, President Aurelia Henry Reinhart of Oakland, Calif., and President Ellen Pendleton of Wellesley, Mass.

Mr. MacDonald said: "I am delighted to hear that your good work goes on from strength to strength, and that during these five years 11 new countries have become affiliated to the organization. The influence of women on the course of public affairs has increased and will continue to do so. In these days, therefore, when the growth of international sympathy and understanding is the world's most vital need, your federation is doing great work by bringing together the educated women from many different nations. This year you are meeting in Geneva, the city in which so many international hopes center and in which so many problems must be solved. I am sure that everything you do there will assist toward their solution."

Miss Bondfield said it is impossible to overestimate the importance of education as a factor in post war developments. "The spread of democratic institutions," she wrote, "requires that education should be broad and basic. It must foster and encourage the international mind and outlook."

Dr. Nansen wrote: "It is of special importance that university people in different nations should learn to know each other, and cooperate in the great ideals of humanity; by them new spirit and a new era with a brotherhood of peaceful, efficient co-operation between peoples of the world may be introduced."

Award Scholarship

Reports submitted by various standing committees demonstrate that the international outlook of women graduates is broadening, particularly with regard to intellectual co-operation. A new international research fellowship has just been awarded by the Fellowship Award Committee to Mlle. Henri of France to enable her to continue her studies of Celtic sculpture in Ireland. A report from the committee on interchange of teachers shows that much has been done, particularly in America and Great Britain. In some countries the language difficulty, has been too complicated for much to be done.

At present the Committee for Intellectual Standards is remaining silent, but there are rumors that interesting charts are in existence showing the results of their work. The growth of the federation—there are now 34 member nations, and an individual membership of nearly 50,000—is making for greater self-confidence.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor interviewed Dr. Ellen Gledithch, president of the International Federation of University Women, and Prof. Winifred Cullis, president-elect, and it is obvious that they are able to speak with assurance not possible three years ago in Amsterdam. This is likely to be of value in dealing with such problems as the international status of married women—on which the federation is likely to forward recommendations to the League of Nations—and unemployment among intellectual workers—to be dealt with during the conference by M. Fuss, chief of the unemployment section of the International Labor Office. Despite the great volume of work before the congress, social gatherings are not being neglected, and delegates have been inundated with invitations to receptions, garden parties, and luncheons where the cause of international understanding and friendship may perhaps best be served.

Egg Men Call on Hens to Make 'Em Heavier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Standards of weight for eggs were adopted for the first time by the American Poultry Association. Three grades were formed, small, from 22 to 24 ounces per dozen; standard, from 24 to 26 ounces per dozen and large, 26 to 28 ounces. New standards also were made for baby chicks, whose rearing now involves 1000 hatcheries in the country, many having a capacity of 50,000 chicks every three weeks.

A resolution introduced by Senator Horace G. Murphy of Muncie, Ind., proposed no teacher should be allowed to give instruction in the fundamentals of attaining poultry perfection unless the teacher qualified for a judge's license. This the convention adopted.

WOMEN'S WEAR UNION TO CLOSE SWEATSHOPS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has just announced its decision to launch a nation-wide campaign to abolish "sweatshops" and establish impartial commissions after the New York City model in other trade centers upon the expiration of existing agreements.

A statement by its general executive board here said the abolition of the "sweatshop" will be undertaken in Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Toronto, Montreal, Los Angeles, St. Louis, San Francisco and other centers of the cloak and dress trades in the United States and Canada.



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'Eisteddfod Older Than Throne' Says Welsh Leader at Liverpool

David Lloyd George Recalls First Visit to Singing Festival 45 Years Ago, and Pledges Himself to Work Steadfastly for Abolition of War

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—David Lloyd George, delivering the presidential speech at the Welsh National Eisteddfod at Liverpool before 10,000 visitors, recounted how as a lad from Criccieth 45 years ago he came to the first Eisteddfod held at Liverpool. He remembered but one thing about that occasion, and that was an old man standing on the platform and uttering the words: "May my tongue stick to the roof of my mouth if I ever forget my language."

"That man was Henry Richards, the greatest Welshman of the nineteenth century, and one of the pioneers of peace and the League of Nations," continued Mr. Lloyd George. "The Eisteddfod is more alive, more popular than ever. I am glad to see people from all parts of the world here, some of them from Patagonia and far-away Australia. What have they come to see? Not a reed shaken by every breeze and every fashion, but an old oak tree rooted in the heart of the Nation. How old Eisteddfod is no one knows, but certainly it is older than the throne of Great Britain. It is over 700 years since our people first held a competition in their own language.

Our language is rooted in the heart of democracy—everybody. What Sections are there in democracy? Every section of the people. The fact that all sections of people in our country have taken an interest in it has made Eisteddfods in villages and towns throughout the country from one year's end to another," Mr. Lloyd George declared.

Later at a reception given by the Welsh League of Nations Union to overseas visitors, Mr. Lloyd George said: "War is insanity, and it is time it should be brought to an end. No one who has had something to do with war, I mean to consecrate the rest of my life to seeing the last of it."

Tom Rees' prizes of £50 for the best book of the year printed in the Welsh language was awarded to the Rev. John Jenkins of the Baptist College at Bangor, for his introduction to the New Testament. In a choral competition, Llangollen Choral Society, conducted by J. E. Morris, was adjudged the winner of the £60 prize, and the London Choir, described as the Borough Welsh Choir, won the second prize.

LUDLOW CHARGES SET-UP FOR CERTAIN VETERANS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Louis Ludlow (D.), Representative from Indiana, announces he has protested to Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, against what he described as a "nation wide set-up which the politicians are forming to appoint only Republican veterans in the census field, force."

In a letter to Secretary Lamont he urged him to issue an order to census supervisors prohibiting discrimination between veterans in filling positions in connection with the census. Mr. Ludlow said the "setup" referred to would "shut out some 25,000 Democratic veterans, wives and widows, more or less, who are equally entitled to these places."

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PREMIER SAYS CANADA MAY SOP BORDER DRIER

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—Mackenzie King, Premier, has announced that the Dominion Government was considering further steps for the suppression of liquor smuggling across the border.

No indication was given of the lines which he proposed to follow, as he confined himself to the statement that "further measures of co-operation" with the United States are under consideration. The Premier spent a recent week-end with Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States.

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PENNY DONORS BUY GIFT FOR SCOUT FOUNDER

British Public Works Official at Jamboree Lauds Boys' Movement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—Sustained sunshine, rapidly-drying soil and the unremitting labors of these happy Scouts have made matters more comfortable for visitors now than any previous time since the world jamboree opened, July 31. And the public which appreciated the Scouts as never done before was quick to respond.

From mid-day a steady stream passed through the main entrances to the canvas city, and in early evening when the public started for home, Rover Scouts, handling the camp traffic with all the dexterity of trained policemen, had their hands full.

"Three cheers for the Rovers" is what the tent dwellers of Arrowe Park are thinking these days, for they know just what these bronzed "elder brothers" have done to make the rain-soaked, mud-bound camp tenable, reasonably comfortable and even mighty enjoyable for those who do appreciate the way it might all have ended.

Commissioner Visits Scouts

George Lansbury, first Commissioner for Public Works in the British Government, was a visitor, and he inspected the camp accompanied by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, and by Lord Hampden, the Chief Scout's commissioner. He addressed the International Scouting conference, which entered upon its second-day's deliberations, and he took a salute in the march past the official colors, an impressive part of each day's pageantry here.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, he expressed the hope that all great movements among young people, and especially that of Scouting, might help to establish among the people of all nations the sort of relationship which he had noticed pervading the great camp.

Chief Scout to Receive Gift

The large sum of £5125 has been collected all over the world, nearly all of it from individual donations of 1 penny or its equivalent, and this great scheme to show gratitude to the founder of Scouthood will culminate in the arena Saturday, when a representative from Denmark—it was in their country that the notion originated—will hand over to Sir Robert a motorcar, complete with a caravan trailer, a portrait of himself and a check for £2750. This is a small token of the appreciation of Scouts for their leader's work—a far greater one has been their behavior here in the face of really big difficulties, which proves that the lessons "B. P." has striven to teach have really been learned.

Scouts Protect Communists

BIRKENHEAD, Eng. (AP)—Communists distributing literature recently at the Boy Scout jamboree in Arrowe Park here were saved from serious injury by some of the English Scouts. This was learned when four men, charged in court with distributing Communist literature, were bound over to keep the peace.

"If it had not been for the Boy Scouts, these men would have been lynched by the public," declared the police superintendent.

A Boy Scout witness supported this statement, whereupon one of the defendants asked: "Why do you think that?"

"You would have been pretty badly damaged by the Dominion Scouts alone, who probably did not understand you as well as we do," the Scout replied.

Scouts Display Patriotism and Craft While Having a Lot of Fun at World Jamboree



Acme

Boy Scouts' Patriotism, Handiwork and Humor Are Found at Their Best in Arrowe Park, at Birkenhead, Eng., Where Representatives From 42 Nations Are Encamped for the Jamboree Celebrating the Twenty-First Anniversary of Scouting. Gibraltar's Sea and Land Scouts (Upper, Left) Have Attracted Attention With Their Famous Crest of the Castle and Key, Which Has Been the Seal of Gibraltar Since the Fifteenth Century. Irish Scouts (Upper, Right), True to the Tradition of Their People, Have Done Their Part of the Fun Making. Below, Left to Right, Are New York Scouts Saluting the Flag in Front of Their Tent; Boys in the Kolhapur (India) Contingent, Beautifying the Entrance to Their Camp With Flowers and Vines, Even for the Brief Stay; and Two American Scouts (a New Yorker on the Left and a Pittsburgh Scout at the Right) Getting Acquainted With Brother Members From Palestine. Fifty Thousand Boys Are Attending the Jamboree.

INDIAN INQUIRY SHOWS NEED FOR BUREAU CHANGE

Senate Committee Reports 'Unbelievable' Conditions on Reservations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Necessity for the reorganization which the Hoover Administration has inaugurated in the conduct of the Indian Affairs Bureau is evidenced by the findings of a senatorial investigation of conditions on Indian reservations in Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Montana.

Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, a member of the Investigating Indian Affairs Subcommittee, brings back to Washington first-hand observation of "unbelievable" conditions showing the government's neglect of its wards.

Living conditions and methods of accounting to the Indians for their property are both deplorable, according to Mr. Wheeler. As a rule, the committee found that the Indians live in one-room shacks with inadequate ventilation, primitive sanitation and sometimes without a floor.

Oil Cans Make Stoves

Stoves improvised out of oil cans furnished the only heat in one place where the Indians were questioned. The allowance for food, on the reservations visited ranged from $1.05 to $1.20 a month per person, Mr. Wheeler reports.

One of the chief complaints the Indians made to the committee concerned the Government's inefficiency in keeping their accounts. Some have had no accounting from the agents since the Government first took charge of Indian affaires 70 or more years ago.

One Indian told the Senator that he once had $12,000 to his credit and, according to his own accounts should have $9000 left, but the agent without producing any accounts told him he only had $2000.

Accounting Defended

Reservation authorities defended their accounting methods by saying that tribal chiefs or individuals could come to the offices and get information they are entitled to, but other testimony indicated that such attempts were not always graciously received by authorities.

Enterprising Indians who had started irrigation and reclamation projects have not been given the credit due them for the work done, according to Mr. Wheeler. Instead, he said, the Government has taken their property, making them pay the usual charges for the irrigation benefits.

Tribal herds of cattle and horses have been dispersed without any accounting to their Indian owners, the committee learned.

Besides the reorganization of the Indian Affairs Bureau, which has already begun, larger appropriations from Congress will be needed to remedy the starfling injustices disclosed, according to Mr. Wheeler.

AIDS ROBINSON SEMINARY

EXETER, N. H. (AP)—Trustees of the Robinson Seminary for Girls here announce a gift of $80,000 from Mrs. Jeannette Talbot Baxendale of San Diego, Calif., for a new gymnasium. Mrs. Baxendale is an alumna of the class of 1893.

FARMERS ORGANIZING IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—After many years of disorganization, following the disappointments that came to the Farmers' Union and the Farm Bureau, North Carolina farmers again show signs of attempting mass action, according to reports of the National Farm Grange, as related by Kope Elias, Mecklenburg County farm agent. Eight counties in the State, including Catawba, Caldwell, Burke and Wilkes, have two or more locals organized, and the work is progressing rapidly.

Mr. Elias says that the state agricultural extension agencies are maintaining a neutral attitude, permitting the Grange to prove its worth.

J. H. THOMAS LEAVES LONDON FOR CANADA

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—James H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, has left London for Canada to confer with Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, and leading busines men regarding the stimulation of British trade with Canada; also with immigration authorities on improving the facilities of emigrants from Britain. Mr. Thomas will hold conferences in Ottawa, later visiting Montreal and Toronto, returning to London at the end of September.

Simultaneous with Mr. Thomas's departure, a Melbourne dispatch published here told of a scheme for opening up 364,000 acres in Queensland at a cost of £3,000,000 for settlement by 1865 families, half Australian and half British.

PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY GETS FRESH IMPETUS

Road Congress in Brazil Centers on Project to Link Continents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO—Delegates to the Second Pan-American Congress of Highways, which meets here from Aug. 16 to 31, are arriving with "picks" and "shovels" over their shoulders, so to speak, since it is known that their almost uniform intention is to take early action toward instituting a Pan-American Highway which will lift automobile tourists' horizons to two continents.

The United States delegation especially is equipped with much "road-building material" that has stood the stress of practical use, namely special studies of various highway matters such as finance, uniform traffic laws and signs, construction and maintenance of different type roads, and the gist of basic material developed through 20 years of research and experimentation.

"Few proposals," recently declared J. Walter Drake, formerly United States Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who is chairman of the delegation, "have excited a more sympathetic public interest than the suggestion that highways be provided to link together the North, Central and South Americas.

To Promote Neighborliness

"Only a comparatively few North Americans have had the opportunity to visit the nations to the south of us. Once roads are improved, they will travel this way by the thousands, eager to see something of the lands about which they have heard so much.

"Physically there is nothing in the suggestion for an Inter-American Highway which is impossible to attain, and the international enthusiasm which has been demonstrated over the project is certain to advance its completion."

President Hoover, on his trip to Latin-American countries, carried a map showing a possible route of the proposed Pan-American highway, and President Calles of Mexico recently made the statement, "I want to see 100,000 American motorcars crossing the line into Mexico, to enable the American people to see and meet my people, that a better and friendlier understanding may obtain between the two nations."

The project is not a new one, having been considered for years, particularly at the Sixth International Conference of American States at Havana in 1928. In recent years the motorcar has given fresh impetus to the plan.

To Unite All Americas

The present program which fires the imagination of leading statesmen is to unite all American countries by a highway to extend from northern Canada through the United States, Mexico, Central America and South America.

Where surveys have not been undertaken the Pan-American Confederation for Highway Education offers to co-operate in a field reconnaissance by sending competent engineers to study the topographic conditions and proposed route for the highway.

Many factors are not yet settled, but it is expected that the congress will arrive at some definite decision. Highways are beginning to radiate outward from larger South American cities, but in few cases are there modern roads between the various countries. Studies made for prospective routes form the basis on which specific recommendations may be made.

VERMONT CATTLE INCREASED

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—The State Department of Agriculture has announced that the total number of cattle in Vermont this year was 376,-338, compared with 367,891 last year.

NEW EDUCATION IDEALS, AIM OF WORLD PARLEY

Delegates of 43 Nations Meet in Denmark to Discuss Better Teaching Methods

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ELSINORE, Denmark—Members of the World Conference on New Education (New Education Fellowship) have assembled here, nearly 2000 representatives of 43 nationalities being present.

The opening meeting was held at Kronberg Castle, T. H. Stauning, Prime Minister of Denmark, welcoming the conference to Denmark.

Herr Stauning said he regarded the child as the symbol of the future, and the new education as leading to higher ideals for the human race. Pioneer work in educational thought, he said, was leading to action in the form of new schools in various countries.

Mrs. Beatrice Ensor, chairman of the Fellowship, recalled the fact that the Fellowship was founded in 1921 by a group of people who believed that unity between educators of the various nations was essential to the peace of the world. The founders of the Fellowship aimed also at a new technique in education. The world is changing and education must change with it, she said. The new education emphasizes the child as a complete individual, as against the view that the child is a mere part. The Fellowship had grown from being a small band of pioneers to the great organization responsible for the present world conference.

The first hour every morning will be devoted by the conference to two main lectures. The conference will then divide up into groups in which various aspects of education will be discussed. Study courses will also be provided in which practical instruction in the various subjects will be given.

One group will study the "new schools in action" (private and state schools).

Another will investigate mass education: its progress and problems. The purpose of this group will be to bring together administrators rather than teachers, so that they may consider how far it is possible to apply the new education to state systems.

A third group is to study "parent education and the child in the home." In this department the fact is recognized that co-operation between home and school is farther advanced in America than in Europe and an exchange of experience and opinion will be of value. Other groups deal with the training of teachers, philosophy and social conditions, and education for international understanding.

The courses will be concerned with modern developments in the practice of teaching. The reconstruction of the curriculum, the Decroly method, the Dalton Plan, education for purposeful activity, and choral speaking will be among the subjects in which practical instruction will be given.

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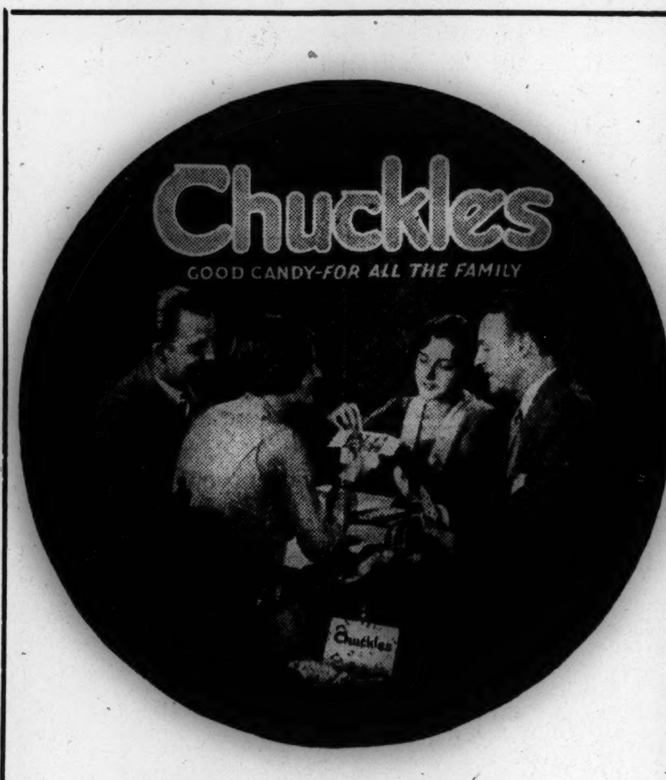
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GROWERS SEEK FRESH SOURCES OF PINEAPPLES

Hawaiian Canners at Loss to Obtain More Fruit for Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—With the demand for the canned product considerably in excess of the supply, pineapple packing companies in Hawaii are preparing to enter foreign fields in an effort to obtain additional fruit.

Hawaiian Pineapple Company, largest concern of its kind in the world, has announced that it will undertake pineapple growing experiments in the Fiji Islands with a view to possible future source of supply of canned pineapple for the British market. Two of the company's executives will be sent to Fiji in the near future to begin the experiments.

California Packing Corporation has announced that it will send the superintendent of its Honolulu cannery to the Philippines for surveys to determine the advisability of establishing an experimental packing plant there. This company at present has control of considerable land in the Philippines upon which pineapples have been planted. This fruit will ripen in 1930.

Two experts associated with Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu, Ltd., are now in Africa to study the possibilities of growing pineapples there. This company has also made extensive surveys in Panama and the Philippines.

Both Hawaiian Pineapple Company and California Packing Corporation will conduct growing experiments with the so-called Smooth Cayenne variety of pineapple, now used almost exclusively for packing purposes in Hawaii. The latter company already has shipped large quantities of the plant to the Philippines.

Prices Reduced on Lincoln Cars

Reductions in the selling price of Lincoln automobiles, ranging as high as $650, are announced by Edsel B. Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company. This cut, the first downward change in price, Mr. Ford explains as the result of co-ordination of production methods, through heavy investments during the last few years in equipment and machinery and by more rapid assembly methods.

Another contributing factor in the price reduction is the policy of continuous improvement of the car, without yearly models. "There has been no annual expense of retooling the plant to add to our overhead," Mr. Ford stated.

Volume of production and sales, steadily increasing throughout the year, has played a part in the reduction, according to Mr. Ford. In accordance with the policy of the organization, the benefits of improved methods and increased volume are being passed on to the consumer, in reduced prices, Mr. Ford concluded.

Hylan Withdraws From New York Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—John F. Hylan has drawn a line through his name as candidate for Mayor on the Better Government Party ticket. In a statement just issued by him he wishes every success in the mayoralty campaign to the Democratic organization headed by John F. Curry.

This is accepted in political quarters here as his return to the Democratic fold. His reasons for withdrawing from the race, Mr. Hylan indicated, lay in the failure of the New York City Republican organization to indorse his candidacy, and to the high cost of running as an independent candidate.

The Hylan statement, particularly in its commendation of the new Tammany chieftain, came as a surprise, in view of the fact that Mr. Hylan has not neglected during the months of establishing himself as an independent candidate to dwell upon what he asserts were the shortcomings of the Wigwam. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, mayoralty candidate on the Republican fusion ticket, said: "Mr. Hylan has the right to indorse any candidate he chooses."

The Tammany executive committee has just announced the designation of Supreme Court Justice C. T. Crain, a scheme of Tammany, for District Attorney of New York County. The name of County Clerk Thomas M. Farley, leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District, had previously been linked to this office, but the action of the committee shifted his designation to sheriff, and named Daniel E. Finn of the First Assembly District as county clerk. The committee designated Borough President Julius Miller for renomination and rounded out the ticket with the names of Mrs. Rebecca F. Hoffman, co-leader of the sixth district, for register, and Justice Louis Wendell and Aaron Steuer for justices of the city court.

VERMONT BUILDING TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Vermont's new $50,000 state building at the Eastern States Exposition will be formally dedicated, Sept. 17, Senator Warren R. Crockett of Burlington, Vt., announced. The building will be devoted to exhibits portraying the industrial, educational and recreational resources of the State. Gov. John E. Weeks will give the dedicatory address.

INDIANAPOLIS CIVIC REVIVAL GAINS HEADWAY

City at 'Crossroads' of America Throws Off Political Shame in New Progress

By TULLY NETTLETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A metropolitan city with room to breathe is the capital at "the crossroads of America."

Down the broad, cleanly built streets of Indianapolis, through the long vistas of its developing civic center, around the Monument Circle from which the city radiates, there is room for the eye to rove and the chest to expand in an enjoyment of sculptured beauty and Hoosier hospitality.

In this setting has taken place, according to local observers, a remarkable resuscitation of civic pride and confidence from the chagrin and revulsion that followed political events of about two years ago.

Many citizens who make no apologies for the Ku Klux Klan and are glad its political influence is gone believe the disclosures of that time were exaggerated by metropolitan newspapers which found the Klan a popular subject of attack among their readers. At any rate, Indianapolis citizenship has "bucked up" and shouldered its task.

Mayor Describes Change

L. Ert Slack, who watched the process from the vantage point of Mayor since the ousting of the discredited administration, describes the change thus:

"Two years ago if a public speaker in Indianapolis tried to say something complimentary or hopeful about the city, he was answered with boos and catcalls. The people were disgusted and discouraged with the way things were going.

"But it is different now. Let your speaker strike an optimistic note about our city and he soon has Indianapolis people cheering with him. They believe in their city again. There is a lot of joking about the booster attitude, but after all, enthusiasm for your city is a serious thing to lose and a gratifying thing to regain."

Indianapolis soon is to inaugurate the city manager form of government. The present administration has been in a way a preparation for the nonpartisan ballot the manager charter provides.

Partly through disagreement of factions a Republican City Council elected to the vacant mayorship Mr. Slack, a Democrat who once was sufficiently unpartisan to prosecute members of his own party for election frauds. In a reorganization of the council nearly the entire political personnel was displaced by men recommended by civic organizations.

Thus began a reconstruction. Distribution of jobs for political reasons has been diminished, it is said. City expenditures have been balanced with revenues. Proposals to budget needed improvements in a 10-year program are being considered. An awakened interest in the ballot is believed to assure a heavy vote at the election this fall for the first manager-plan city council.

Civic Plaza Developing

Most visible of public enterprises under way is the rapidly developing Civic Plaza of which the massive white stone World War Memorial is the center. Covering a long strip of five large blocks, the civic center represents the dedication of a large slice of downtown Indianapolis to the art of the landscape gardener, sculptor and architect.

The memorial structure rising 100 feet square from a still broader base, is near enough to completion to show that in the final effect the city will give an impression of being big without being crushing, of having size with freedom. Already new structures around the borders of the plaza are harmonizing their architecture with its, notably the Scottish Rite Cathedral and the Chamber of Commerce building.

Downtown Indianapolis is an example of the value of city planning, for Alexander Ralston first surveyed the city in 1821 along the lines he had seen invoked when he helped Major L'Enfant lay out the city of Washington.

Though growth outside the original mile square has been rather hit or miss until recently the city has now adopted a comprehensive street plan under which widenings and straightenings are taking place.

A 10-year, $12,500,000 project for elevating the belt line railroad, which has somewhat hindered residential growth on all except the north side of the city where Meridian Street extends a boulevard of magnificent dwellings, is also under way, following the raising of tracks into the Union Station.

A few years ago it was said that Indianapolis was the despair of high-pressure sales managers. Hoosiers "bought" enough, but they could not be "sold" anything. A Hoosier to whom this was mentioned replied, "Well, Indiana people are conservative, but we have just sold ourselves a $70,000 airport and are just setting about to sell ourselves a civic theater."

The airport, on which work is just beginning, is one of the largest sites in the country, nearly 1000 acres. It will be one of the stops of the transcontinental air passenger service already operating from a private field. Paul Moore, manager of the airport, says meteorological records show that Indianapolis has an average of only six days a year on which weather conditions, either fog or wind, would adversely affect flying.

"Crossroads of the Air"

With this advantage, Indianapolis hopes to become the "crossroads of the air," in the same way that its junction of the historic National Road, now a transcontinental highway, and the Dixie Highway from Chicago to the South, make it a national crossroads on land. One has only to look at a map to see that this city is to an unusual degree the converging point of transportation and communication lines in its State, steam railroads, trolley lines, highways, etc.

Along these channels from its own countryside the city has drawn most of its population. Indianapolis has an exceptionally high percentage of native American stock. It is a city close to the country.

While you sit in a hotel the newsstand girl asks the soda fountain girl, "Can I put this cottage cheese on the ice back there? I just brought it in from my uncle's farm."

Meanwhile a trio of young men at a near-by table carry on one of those discussions of some abstract person's motives and habits in which building authors or playwrights indulge. The novelist, Meredith Nicholson, is a member of the city council here. Booth Tarkington divides his year between Indianapolis and the Maine coast.

One may find a car from California and one from Massachusetts parked at the same time in front of the tall, straight red brick house on Lockerbie Street, where James Whitcomb Riley wrote his cheerful Hoosier dialect poems and where his housekeeper still tells visitors how, according to "Little Orphan Annie," young James received many a spanking for writing his verses on every white wall space at the paternal home out at Greenfield.

FOOD PROBLEM LEADING ISSUE, RUSSIA REVEALS

Where to Get Provisions Found to Be Matter of Wide Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW.—Conversation in Moscow today, whether among Russians or among foreigners, usually comes around sooner or later to the topic of food.

Where is it possible to buy pork and ham? Is it worth while to preserve fruit in view of the high price charged for all sugar bought over and above the modest ration prescribed on the food booklets? Is it possible to buy any kind of grain flour on the Moscow markets, which offer for open sale only potato flour? These are the questions that tend to make residents of Moscow, of all classes and nationalities, kin.

The explanation for this abnormal interest lies in the system of partial rationing of food products which has now been introduced. The Moscow bread ration of a pound a day for most holders of food booklets, and two pounds for manual workers, is certainly ample in quantity for all but the most voracious bread-eaters. In fact much of the permitted quantity is not used up.

Complaints center around quality rather than quantity. White bread has long disappeared from the scene, and while there are excellent nutritive values in certain kinds of brown bread, there is not much to be said on behalf of the peculiar mixtures of various kinds of flour, sometimes hastily and badly baked.

Sugar Supply Limited

One has to watch rather closely to see that the sugar ration is not used up before the end of the month. Bread and sugar may be bought in extra quantities provided double prices are paid. Among other articles sold at fixed prices in limited quantities are macaroni and laundry soap. Some check is imposed on the prolixity of foreign correspondents by doling out typewriter paper in minute allotments. A single purchaser is usually restricted to 10 double sheets, although, if the salesman is indulgent, the buyer may carry off 20.

The Soviet authorities are fully aware of the popular preoccupation with the problem of supply; and in this dull season for foreign and domestic politics the food situation and means of improving it are the most common topics of discussion at public meetings.

Anastasius Mikoyan, Trade Commissioner, in a recent report, was rather optimistic regarding the future prospects of grain supply. This year's harvest, he predicted, would exceed last year's; the state farms, many of them running to tens of thousands of acres in extent, were increasing so rapidly in number and productivity that Russia could soon boast the largest agricultural enterprises in the world. Pressure on the rich peasants to yield up their surplus grain and the maintenance of the rationing system for another year were necessary; but Mr. Mikoyan promised an improvement in the quality of the bread furnished to the population.

Large Estates Disappear

The Trade Commissioner gave a less encouraging picture of the situation in regard to meat, fish, milk and other products, in which chronic or temporary shortages have been felt. The causes of shortage here are much the same as in the case of grain: the disappearance of privately owned estates and large farms, capable of producing a substantial surplus; the intensive growth of the city population, and a consumer's demand that has grown out of proportion to the increased population, because of the higher wages paid from year to year.

Among measures which Mr. Mikoyan recommended for immediate adoption were the creation of new big state meat and milk farms, improvement in the breed of Russian cattle (generally small and undersized), development of a refrigerator system which would make practicable the preservation of meat, and building of new conserve plants. He suggested that rabbits and reindeer might serve as articles of food.

New Nanking Rises on Site of Old City, Modern in Structure, Chinese in Design

Government Spends Millions on Plans for New State Buildings, Motor Highways, Pier System and Airports —Many to Find Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—A new Nanking is rising on the site of the old Chinese city about which poets have sung for 1600 years, it is indicated in news that has just been brought here by Ernest P. Goodrich, engineer who devised the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn and who is internationally known for his engineering, city planning and development work. Mr. Goodrich was invited by the Chinese Government last year to superintend the rebuilding of the ancient Kiangsu Province city, where the kings of Wu were crowned and overthrown and where long ago the royal Tsins called down the dreams of sunset into stone.

Mr. Goodrich said that in addition to the building program which the Government of China announced early this year, new construction projects have been undertaken. They include a subway system in Nanking, a 22-mile drive for automobiles along the Yangtse River, another magnificent driveway along the 300-year-old artificial lake in the outskirts of the city, a traffic control system and a pier system. These projects are in addition to those previously announced and will increase the amount of money which the Government is spending on building by many millions of dollars and will provide employment for many workers.

Mr. Goodrich said the Government had called in the foremost Chinese architects to work out plans for the State buildings in Nanking. These, he added, will be modern in their structural features, but Chinese in design. Indications, he added, are that they will be, collectively, the most beautiful buildings in the world. He referred to the artistic taste of the Chinese and said that they insist on retaining their art in all their developments, both in and out of doors.

Mr. Goodrich said the Chinese were turning strongly toward aviation.

"Nanking already has an airport," he continued, "but before I sailed from Shanghai recently, I had a conference with Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Minister of Railways. He told me he wanted my engineers to design another airport in Nanking to furnish a regular service to and from Shanghai."

Mr. Goodrich said the Nanking government has 33 foreign engineering advisers at work on its many huge projects. Three of these are Germans, two are British and the rest are Americans.

ARREST 18 IN BANK FAILURES

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Arrest of 18 persons indicted by a Jefferson County grand jury in connection with the recent failure of four Birmingham banks has been completed and George Lewis Bailes, county solicitor, and his aides have started making plans for early trials of the accused. All those arrested are free under bond.

VIRGINIA NOMINEE TO GET AID

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—A message assuring "every assistance that may be properly extended" has been sent to John Garland Pollard, nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, by Jouette Shouse, chairman of the executive committee in the Democratic National Committee.

Smith Family Still Carries Boston Banner, Browns and Joneses Trail Kellys and Cohens

A directory published in 1828 shows that a century ago the family name of Smith outnumbered all others in the city of Boston. At that time there were 125 Smiths, 85 Browns and 75 Joneses at the top of the list.

The 1929 Boston Directory, just released by its publishers, Sampson & Murdock, reveals the Smiths still in the lead 101 years later, but increased in number to nearly 3000, which is 500 more than their nearest rivals, the Sullivans. The Browns and Joneses have been forced far down the list by the Murphys, the Kellys and Cohens.

The first individual listed in the directory is Einar Aalerud, a machinist, who takes the honor away from Abraham Aaron, a jeweler, first in 1928. At the very end of the alphabetical list is Charles M. Zywaski of Somerville.

In addition to the general directory, which lists 413,665 names, an increase of 4184 over the issue of last year, and gives the occupations and addresses of all men 20 years old or over, business women and widows, the 1929 volume includes in its 2346 pages a business directory, a street directory with a detailed map of central Boston, a statistical review of the city, a list of public monuments and their designers, parks, churches, libraries and reading rooms, and much other miscellaneous information.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. 3,000,000.
2. The "blue bottle" fly.
3. "Set."
4. By a statute providing that any person who publishes regularly or customarily a malicious, scandalous and defamatory newspaper is guilty of a nuisance.
5. The training it is giving men in making a 10-minute address in 10 minutes.

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AMERICAS' FAITH FOUND PLEDGED TO ARBITRATION

Virginia Institute Speaker Likens Agreements to Kellogg Treaty

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Charges that the United States has refused to abide by terms of arbitration agreements with Latin-American nations on at least two occasions brought the reply from Dr. R. J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama, that the faith of America has now been pledged to arbitration under the recent conciliation and arbitration treaties signed at Washington, and that the peace of the New World, like peace under the Kellogg pact, rests not on gunboats or technical documents, but in the final analysis, upon the good faith of the individual countries.

The charge that the United States has twice refused to be bound by the results of arbitration findings was made at the Institute of Public Affairs, by Carlos Castaneda of the University of Mexico, who cited the termination of the Central American Court of Arbitration, and the findings in arbitration dispute with Mexico over the Chamizal tract. The Chamizal decision was handed down by the Canadian jurist, Eugene Lafleur, who has just been named the Canadian arbiter in the I'm Alone case.

Dr. Alfaro's statement, which served as a reply, came in the course of a discussion of the Pan-American treaties for conciliation and arbitration, undertaken at the Havana conference of 1928 and carried into effect and signed in Washington on Jan. 5, 1929. Dr. Alfaro was reporter on the subject of international conciliation and arbitration in the Havana conference.

Work of 40 Years

The signature of the treaties, according to Dr. Alfaro, marks the culmination of a struggle of 40 years for obligatory arbitration. The conciliation proceedings, as perfected, he said, take care of any emergency from the moment that it arises until the controversy has been settled or submitted to amicable composition or arbitration. An instance of the effect of the treaty is seen in the negotiations between Paraguay and Bolivia going on in Washington over the Chaco territory at the present time.

Mr. Castaneda's attack on American policies in the past and Dr. Alfaro's address, threw light on the interpretation which Latin America has put on the Washington arbitration treaties, as pledging the good faith of the whole new world to a policy of peace, with as much binding force as the Kellogg pact.

Dr. Alfaro made no direct reference to either of the instances cited by Mr. Castaneda. He outlined the course of negotiations of the Washington treaties and said that, although obligatory provisions were not so strong as some had desired, yet ultimately they were much stronger than had been expected at the time of the preliminary Havana conference.

Limitations Clearly Defined

"The general limitations stipulated," he said, "were so clear and precise that it seems very difficult to invoke them for the purpose of evading lawful arbitration. In other words, I was and still am of the opinion that Articles 1 and 2 of the treaty establish the difference between what is justiciable and what is not justiciable with the greatest possible exactness, and that consequently, in order to evade compliance with the treaty, it will be necessary for the reluctant state to take a position of manifest bad faith.

"After all, the good faith of nations is the only sanction of international treaties."

Mr. Castaneda's charges covered the cases of the Central American Court of Justice and the Chamizal Tract. The Court of Justice, he said, embraced the five Central American Republics, but in 1913 the United States backed Nicaragua in refusing to abide by its decision in a dispute over the latter country's right to cede proposed canal rights to the United States. This action alienated Central American confidence in the United States, the speaker charged.

Mr. Castaneda then referred to the arbitration of the ownership of the Chamizal Tract, the territory comprising 600 acres near El Paso. A shift in the course of the Rio Grande threw the ownership of the land into dispute and the matter was submitted to a commission composed of one American, one Mexican and Mr. Lafleur.

According to the terms of the convention, he said, the decision "whether unanimous or by majority vote, shall be final and conclusive upon both governments and without appeal."

However, Mr. Castaneda said, when the commission decided two to one on a new international line to settle the dispute, the American commissioner filed a dissenting opinion, and the Chamizal Tract remains still in United States possession. The speaker agreed that the land was insignificant of itself, but urged that the two incidents explained why the United States is viewed with suspicion by Latin-American eyes.

"Can the United States pose as the champion of peace through arbitration in the Western Hemisphere," he asked in conclusion, in view of the two concrete cases cited.

Commenting on Dr. Alfaro's address, W. P. Maddox, associate professor of the University of Virginia, pointed out that as the Washington treaties have not yet been ratified by all the states of Latin-America, it is a little too early to congratulate the Americas on a step for peace until ratifications are given, including the action of the United States Senate.

The distinction, too, made by the Washington treaties between disputes that are political and justifiable, Mr. Maddox said, may leave a loophole for evasion, which the obligatory clause in the pact will not close up.

In reply, Dr. Alfaro said that the interpretation of the treaty might itself be submitted to arbitration, but he did not feel the situation indicated by Mr. Maddox would arise because of the general agreement in Latin America that any dispute arising between countries involving a point of international law is juridical. This might also cover questions arising under the application by the United States of the Monroe Doctrine, he said.

Questions of Two Kinds

Dr. Victor A. Balaunde, former Peruvian Minister to Equador and now a political exile, said the real weakness of the treaty lay in the mixed questions arising between nations which were at the same time political and juridical. Dr. Alfaro said he thought that mixed questions should be considered juridical under the treaty.

Entering the discussion Dr. Clarence H. Haring of Harvard, the leader of the round table, said that he hopes that the treaty would be ratified within a few years.

"The difficulty," h esaid, "I am afraid would be in our own Senate, rather than in the legislatures of Latin America." He deplored the idea that this great effort for international peace in the new hemisphere should be thwarted, but added that if legislative difficulties did appear they were more likely to arise in the American Senate than in Latin America.

While the policies of the United States in South and Central America were arousing controversies in one section of the institute, another group devoted itself to a domestic issue on the causes and possible remedy for the vast migration of farm workers to the city. The net migration yearly is now around 750,000 people, or enough to make a new city almost as big as Baltimore, said Leon E. Truesdell, chief statistician for population, Bureau of the Census. So vast is the move cityward, said Prof. E. C. Young, Purdue University, that the 1930 census will probably show only about one worker in five engaged in agriculture.

"The move from farm to city," said Professor Young, "is to the extent reported necessary to the progress of civilization."

The individual farmer, he said, is growing more food, due to increased efficiency on the farm. Viewed from the standpoint of society, he said, the decreased farm population can scarcely be considered unfortunate.

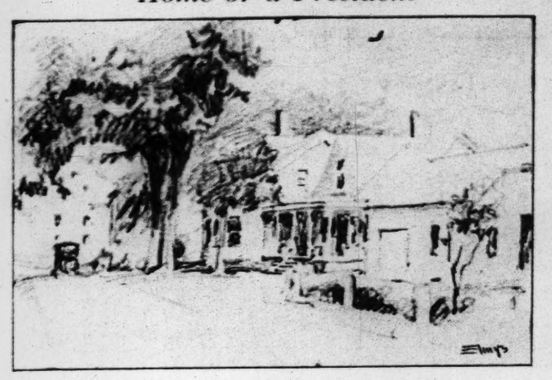
Blamed on Overproduction

He forecast that the farm depression would last for a number of yers. Tariff, farm debentures and similar panaceas would not remove the fundamental difficulty with agriculture at present, he said, which was simply overproduction.

Revision of the anti-trust laws to permit formation of vast farm commodity marketing organizations was urged as a solution of the problem by Mr. Yoakum, president of the Empire Bond & Mortgage Corporation, New York. Not only must marketing be organized by the 6,000,000 farmers in a nation-wide combination, he said, but production of crops must be controlled as well.

A national chamber of commerce for farming would aid in bringing about such organization, Mr. Yoakum said. He added, "Enabling our farmers to organize for their own protection and to place their industry on a solid and profitable basis will have more far reaching effects than any other movement in our generation."

Home of a President



Coolidge Home, Plymouth, Vermont

Pen and Bible in Old Coolidge Home at Plymouth Recall Famous Scene

Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

By this time Plymouth, Vt., means to most people the native place and boyhood home of Calvin Coolidge. Before the summer of 1923 the town was simply a sleepy, self-contained little rural village. Nothing much ever happened. Occasionally a barn was given a new roof or someone sank a new well. In the spring there was a sugaring off party and in the winter the young people of the church had a community sleigh ride to a neighboring town. The town was too small to have a Mayor, but Col. John Coolidge was a Selectman, and his views about politics were given heed.

Then overnight the telegraph wires brought news that lifted the town from its simple, pleasant monotony to a center of breathless interest to the Nation. In the sitting room of the Coolidge homestead, Colonel Coolidge administered the oath of office to the thirtieth President of the United States, and a file of automobiles sped away through the night, down over the 45 per cent grade of Ludlow hill to the railroad station, where a special train was waiting to take the new President to Washington. Hardly had morning come when tourists began rushing into Plymouth to gaze at what yesterday had been an average homestead in the Vermont hills and today was the home of a President, surrounded with glamour to its smallest detail. And visitors have been pouring into the town ever since. In summer by thousands. In spring and fall and winter too in varying numbers.

The town has changed but little, yet it is a place well worth seeing. There is the country store with the room behind it where Calvin Coolidge first saw light. A stone's throw away there is the Coolidge home. A white frame house under spreading trees, with a woodshed out back, and low window sills and the little sheds roundabout that all proper New England farm homesteads have. The house is not furnished with Duncan Phyfe, Chippendale or Sheraton chairs or any priceless antiques, but with the pleasant clutter of objects that make home for three generations. There is the pen and the Bible which were used on that memorable August day, just after midnight, and the lamp that someone hastily lighted in the first confusion of the announcement. The neighbors are not loquacious, but they have stories they can tell if they will, and the little town has something intangible, as well as its tangible things, which makes it singularly filled with romantic interest for visitors.

Chicago's Harbor Plan Being Studied

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Boats and harbors are receiving increasing attention from the City Council here. A subcommittee of the Council was named to make a study of the harbor plan, which was prepared by Maj. Rufus W. Putnam, formerly United States district engineer here. The plan was financed and recommended by the Commercial Club of Chicago.

The Council also passed a resolution requesting Mayor Thompson "to make recommendations as to a method whereby greater use may be made of Chicago's beautiful water front by pleasure craft of every sort."

With vast expenditures being made on the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico waterway and the St. Lawrence waterway, the Commercial Club is recommending a speedy development of a harbor plan.

STATE TRAFFIC LAW SOUGHT BY NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A movement to establish compulsory uniform traffic arm signals throughout New York State has been started here by the Automobile Club of Rochester in plans for a legislative campaign which will be carried before the New York State Automobile Association at its October convention in Niagara Falls.

Communications from George C. Donahue, secretary of the Rochester organization, to Melvin Bender, counsel for the state association, stressing the necessity of signals for stopping and turning made mandatory by law, opened the campaign. Arm signals now are optional.

Mexican Labor Code Is Opposed by Ford

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Henry Ford will not accept the collective contract between Labor and Capital called for in the proposed new Mexican Labor code, it was announced in a statement issued here at the Ford local assembly plant shortly after the Senate had approved a constitutional amendment which would permit enactment of the code.

Two-thirds of the State legislatures must also approve the amendment before the code can be put into effect, but meanwhile Congress can begin discussions of the proposed law.

Should the collective clause finally become a law, the Ford statement asserted, the local assembly plant will be dismantled and Ford will move from Mexico.

The attitude of the Southern Pacific Railway in Mexico is similar to a certain point. The railroad has made it known that this clause will mean an additional outlay of 2,000,000 pesos (about $1,000,000) a year for the company, representing a 50 per cent increase in wages and necessitating a 17 per cent increase in freight rates.

HUNGARO-RUMANIAN BORDER PACT SOUGHT

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The Foreign Office announces Hungary has requested Rumania to make new proposals for direct settlement of the optant—frontier lands compensation—question.

Rumania, it is stated, has responded with a conciliatory note that it has already made large, important sacrifices with the sincere hope of reaching an accord and believes that with good will on the part of Hungary an agreement can be reached on the basis of the final Rumanian offer made at the Vienna Conference. Hope is held out that agreement may be reached without foreign arbitration, which Hungary demanded after the breakdown of the Vienna parley.

FAIR PICTURE OF PROHIBITION ASKED BY PUBLIC

Movement Launched by Chicago Forum Receives National Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The organization of readers formed here to protest against what they consider an unfair way in which some publications handle prohibition news is finding a response from many sections of the United States.

Many formerly unorganized groups who believe that prohibition is a valuable economic, social and moral asset to the Nation, have declared their intention to consolidate their objections to the practice of some publications in exploiting stories detrimental to the Eighteenth Amendment and minimizing events favorable to it.

These objectors acknowledged that some publications appear to be wet merely because of the editorial belief that stories of law-breaking make more lively reading than those of law observance. But they claim that this does not give an unbiased picture of the subject, which these readers feel they have a right to expect, especially when it is done on the editorial pages.

Reports of support from many places show that the movement launched here last May at the Sunday evening forum of the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church by its president, Burke Adams, is making its influence felt in swiftly growing circles, through the work of a broader organization known as the Nation Christian Forum.

The aim of this forum, as explained by its literature, is "to develop and organize public sentiment to counteract the influence of those newspapers which favor breaking and nullifying the spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws enacted to enforce its provisions."

Its members go so far as to pledge that they will not "subscribe for, advertise in, nor so far as possible, patronize the advertisers of any such newspapers so long as they persist in efforts to make law enforcement difficult."

Some of the men and women most deeply interested have contributed funds to start the work. Now members are being enrolled for a small fee. When the organization gets further under way, Mr. Adams stated, it expects to send out to members a monthly bulletin keeping them informed of the progress of the movement.

"We also advocate," said Mr. Adams, "the formation of an adult discussion group in every church to the end that the members may thresh out religious, civic and social questions and thus be less susceptible to false propaganda. We are not advocating, not dictating. We do not wish to harm wet papers, but to call attention to law-abiding citizens that they do not have to read papers whose policies they disapprove of, those, for example, which are always putting prohibition and its fine results in a bad light and ridiculing all those who have anything to do with the execution of the law."

Regarding such publications, the resolution upon which the National Christian Forum is founded, declares that it is "the duty of Christian citizens and all who are in favor of enforcement of the law to bring to bear all their influence in encouraging and upholding the Constitution and laws of our country and to counteract the evil influences promoted by said newspapers."

QUEER DUCKS THAT DUCK THE WATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—Ducks making their summer home in Nevada appear to have developed ideas of their own, contrary to the commonly accepted idea of their love for water. Instead of building their nests close to lakes or streams, large numbers of them have recently been found nesting in the sagebrush miles from water.

This phenomenon has been noted especially in Ruby Valley in the northern part of the State, where mallards have abandoned a number of small lakes in favor of the sage flats.

NEW ELECTRIC STOVE COOKS MORE QUICKLY

DETROIT, Mich.—A new electric range has been designed by the Detroit Edison Company which presents many improvements over electric stoves now in use and which will cost considerably less, according to an announcement just made here.

It is made from steel stampings, assembled by welding and interlocking steel members. A heavy chromium plating treatment is given each bright part of the range, and all other parts are completely covered with white enamel.

A feature is a chromium-plated oven interior so designed that it comes to cooking temperature in less than five minutes, an improvement of some 300 per cent over present electric ovens.

CANADA'S TRADE NOT DEPENDENT ON IMMIGRATION

Never So Few Unemployed, and Bank Books Show Saving Records Broken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—That Canada's prosperity is not dependent upon a fast-growing population is borne out by recently published figures, showing that whereas only 138,000 persons were added to the population during the last year, domestic and foreign business is increasing by leaps and bounds. Never since records of employment have been kept have there been so few people out of work, while the bank debits to individual accounts for the six months ending June last were 8 per cent greater than the previous high point established in 1928.

During the calendar year 1928 the Dominion occupied fifth position in import and export trade, second place in export and total trade per capita, third position in favorable trade balance and second place in favorable trade balance per capita. It continues to lead the world in exports of wheat, newsprint paper, nickel and asbestos; occupies second place in exports of wheat flour and third place in exports of wood pulp. Its total trade for the fiscal year 1929 attained a record of $2,634,452,000, an increase of nearly $300,000,000 over 1928. Its total trade with the United States, its best customer, increased by over 14 per cent during that period and with the United Kingdom by 4.5 per cent.

That Canada is making great strides in the foreign markets, other than the United States, is shown by a comparison of its export figures of 1914 with 1929: the former being $29,573,000 and the latter $327,393,000. "A comparison of these indices," says a report of the Royal Bank of Canada, "would seem to suggest that the rate of expansion in Canada from 1926 to 1928 has been possibly six times as great as that in the United States."

WOMAN SOARS TO 16,500 FEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Miss Maud-Irving Tait flew to a height of 16,500 feet, setting an unofficial record for women pilots in western Massachusetts.

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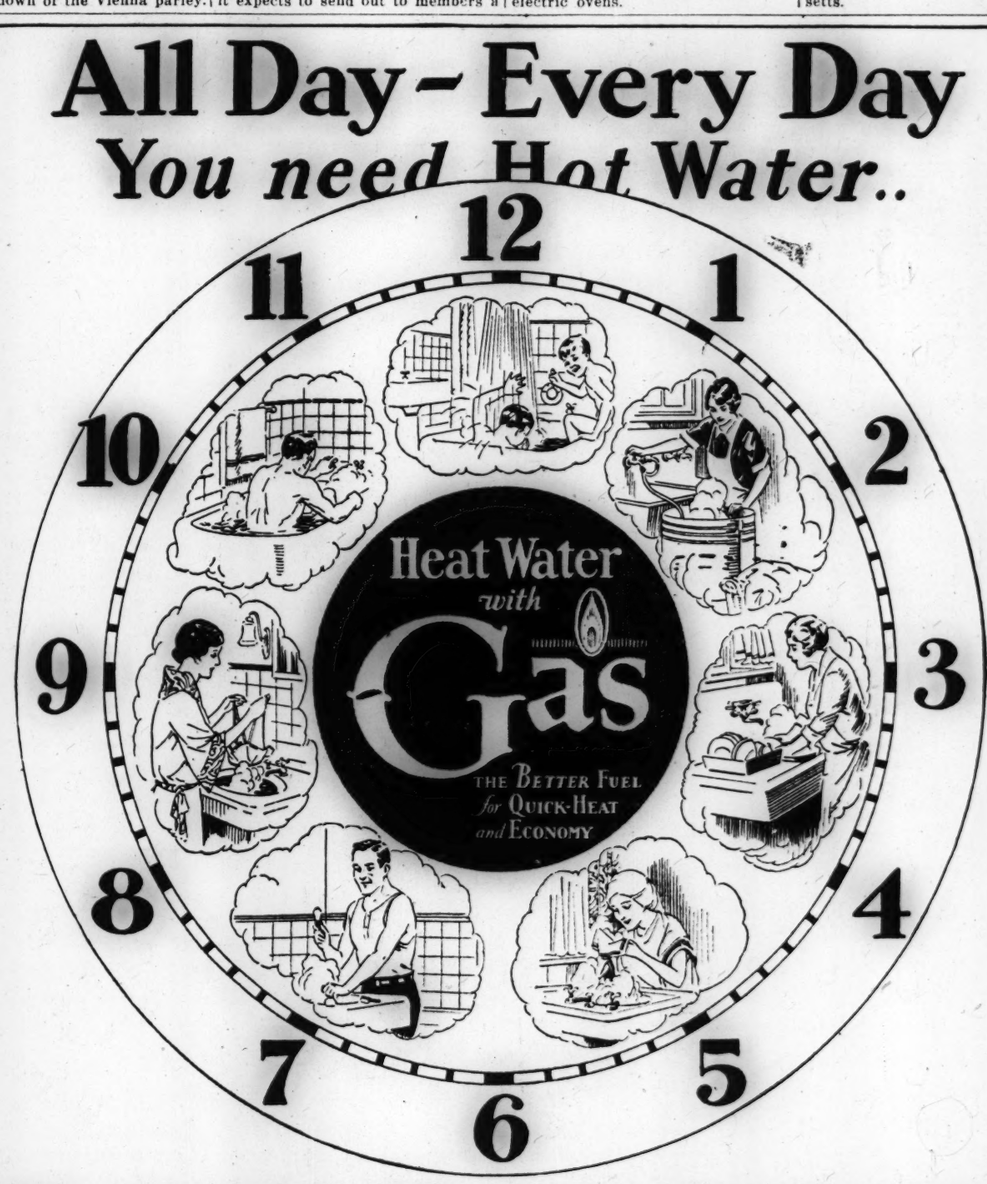
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AUSTRIAN FARM FACES INFLUX OF POLISH PIGS

Cheap American Wheat Starts Demand for Governmental Subsidy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The dumping of Polish pigs into Austria at low prices and the prevalence of American and Argentine wheat in the market at 32 schillings per centner (220 lbs.), when the local farmer finds it costs him 36 to 38 schillings to produce it, make the farm problem one of the most serious questions before the Legislature. A commission to investigate the matter is the only concrete move taken during the past session of Parliament.

The breeders of cattle and of pigs sought to restrict the import of Polish pigs in the interests of the home trade, and now the growers of wheat are seeking a subsidy. Throughout the state there is general sympathy with the lot of the farmer, but there is no agreement among the different political parties as to how the necessary help can be given. Plans for the establishment of a corn monopoly are supported by the Social Democrats, while the other parties wavered between an increase in the present corn duties and a subsidy on the basis of either the area under wheat or the yield per hectare. If grants are made from the state funds to the farmers, then there are a number of other classes who will also put forward their demands, and so it is not unnatural that the Ministry of Finance is opposed to any subsidy.

The problem of the armed forces, the Heimwehr and the Schutzbund, though still unsettled, has lost much of its importance by the prohibition of public parades and demonstrations during the summer months. The improvement in relations between the Government and Opposition, if continued, is expected to pave the way for a real solution. Ernst Streeruwitz, the Chancellor, recently pointed out in a press interview that all these demonstrations, "which have attracted foreign attention beyond their importance," were natural to a nation which felt insufficient scope for the energies of its population and was anxious for an outlet.

The new Chancellor's program has been essentially one of compromise, in which the interests of the state, rather than those of any particular party, have been considered.

The amending of the Tenants' Protection Act has removed one of the greatest obstacles to parliamentary work. A gradual increase has been permitted, covering a period from Aug. 1, 1929, to 1931.

It has also been possible to pass the "Kleinrentner" bill, which grants more favorable conditions to the "petit rentier," whose holdings in securities dwindled so much in value as a result of inflation.

New Olympia Called Britain's Largest Hall

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Olympia home of the British Industries Fair, the International Horse Show and many other important London exhibitions, will be the largest building of any kind in the British Empire when its new exhibition hall is completed at the close of 1930, it is announced here.

Work is now being rushed so that at least two floors will be ready for the British Industries Fair next February.

Joseph Emberton, achitect of this £500,000 building, described its bold design to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. It will be completely free from all ornamentation, and its horizontal lines will be particularly striking. The four stories will be lighted by horizontal window strips measuring about 130 feet by 5 feet, and by one large vertical central window. The staircases will be built in the four corners of the structure, and, as each one will empty itself of people independently, it is estimated that the hall can be cleared of about 14,000 people in two minutes by the emergency stairs alone.

Six "talkie" lifts, mechanically controlled, accommodating 500 persons at a time will, by use of gramophone records, provide visitors with information about the exhibits on each floor.

Mr. Emberton contends that architectural sculpture should be an elaboration, or a summing up, of the general architectural tendency of the building, rather than anything emotional in character. He is convinced that Jacob Epstein's much discussed groups, "Night" and "Day" on the new underground railway's offices in Westminster, bear no relation to the utility of the building whose portals they adorn.

New Line of Sheep Likes Poor Land

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new breed of sheep, specially adapted to find a living on poor land where some breeds would be unable to subsist, and at the same time yielding a good 10-pound fleece of high quality wool, was exhibited by Leeds University at the recent Royal Show held at Harrogate.

The show atracted more than 12,000 visitors during the five days, the largest number for any year since 1923.

The agricultural machinery displayed indicated the rapid strides now being made by British beet sugar cultivators. This year 365 square miles of sugar beets are being grown, mostly along the northeast coast, and cutting and drying machinery has been perfected which it is believed will make possible an all-year operation of sugar beet factories.

The milk yield and butter fat test was again won by the splendid animal which topped the list at last year's show. This was "Chaddesley Hedge Rose II," a British Friesian owned by Edward G. Barton of Retford. This year's show was under the management of Lord Lascelles, and Princess Mary worked constantly with him in helping to achieve its great success.

Machine Age Called Producer of Beauty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The creative arts will be strong gainers on balance through the rapid development of the so-called machine age, in the opinion of Dr. A. D. Little of Cambridge, Mass., who came to England to deliver the presidential address to the Society of Chemical Industry at Manchester.

Dr. Little believes that, far from being incompatible with beauty, machine-made products, when produced by machines operated by skillful experts, tend to develop an art fully equal to that of the old handcraft products.

"There are indications of an increase in the creative arts themselves," declared Dr. Little, in the course of an interview which appears in the Sunday Times. "This will come as the result of an increase of leisure caused by modern speeding up. It is essential to look out for the material needs of humanity first in order to permit it to grow mentally. No other age except this machine age attempted so high a standard for so many people."

He continues: "Far from being enslaved by their machines, as is sometimes thoughtlessly alleged, the fact is that there is more emphasis now than ever before on character in the worker. The distinction between the responsible and the irresponsible person becomes steadily more important. A man who operates a modern machine is really a master workman."

Russian Vise Opens New Travel Route

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BAGDAD—British and American travelers now go to Europe from Persia by way of Russia, making use of the facilities arranged by the Russian Travel Bureau of "Sovtorgflot" in Teheran.

The Russian visé is not difficult to obtain, and traveling expenses compare favorably with the alternative route through Bagdad and Beirut. One can reach England from Teheran in eight days, traveling from the Persian port of Pahlavi on the Caspian, whence there is a weekly steamer to Baku. From Baku travelers proceed to Moscow by express train, on which sleeping accommodation is available. At Moscow they are taken over by officials of the Agency, and the same evening travelers leave for the Polish border and Berlin on a through train.

The Junkers air service is being augmented by new machines, three of which have already arrived. These latest type machines will assist in maintaining the biweekly service on the Teheran-Ispahan-Bushire line.

The new regular Teheran-Meshed service is considered a boon to travelers between these widely distant centers. It is also proposed to institute biweekly planes on the Teheran-Baku route.

Left High and Dry After War, Riga Still Aims to Regain Former Glory



STATELY BUILDINGS OF LATVIA'S CAPITAL

Latvia Rises From War Destruction; Trade Grows Despite Crop Failures

Sturdy Northern Republic Makes Gallant Effort to Repair Devastated Areas and to Revive Lost Industry of Riga Without Foreign Aid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIGA, Latvia—The gallant effort made by the sturdy little Republic of Latvia to rise above the setback of three consecutive bad harvests is illustrated by the fact that the cultivated area has not diminished more than 12 per cent.

The full extent of the Nation's task can only be grasped by recollection of the fact that, in the words of R. Vilde, Minister of the Interior, "Latvia was the tramping ground of foreign armies during the World War." The country, said Mr. Vilde, suffered as much as Belgium. But we were left to help ourselves, to fight out and establish our independence alone, and now alone we are slowly building up again our devastated country. But we needed no help, for we were able to help ourselves. It has taught our people not to be dependent on others and to work."

Riga, the capital, which before the war was a great port and manufacturing city, now lies crippled, its great factories grass-grown, stripped of all their machinery during the war. Once the main clearing house for Russia's export, it is now a more or less inactive port, except for its own export of timber, flax, butter and bacon. All the Russian timber which it is possible to send by Leningrad and other ports is sent that way, though the Russians are still often forced to send considerable quantities of timber through Riga.

Starts Gold Basis

But Latvia is steadily taking her place among nations. At the outset, she had the courage to place her money on a gold standard basis.

An arrangement with the match industry has resulted in a $6,000,000 loan. For several years the export of matches has been declining, the match industry having a very powerful competitor in the Swedish Match Syndicate. After negotiations between this syndicate and the Latvian Minister of Finance in 1928, it was agreed that the Swedish syndicate was to acquire all Latvian match factories and splint factories and the Government undertook not to allow the opening of any new factories in this branch of 35 years. A special commission with a Latvian majority determines the price of matches and 6000 tons of splint yearly. This is the first foreign loan floated by Latvia under normal peace conditions. Unfortunately, owing to the past bad crop years, nearly the entire Swedish loan was allocated to help the farmers to carry on, and could not be used for long-term investments.

Foreign loans are not favorably looked upon by Latvian financiers because of the rather onerous conditions attaching to all offers thus far made. "We need loans to carry on our industries and to build power works. A hydroelectric power station at Dole is needed and we need electric power to run our flax and other factories," said Mr. Vilde, "but we want to pay a fair rate of interest. We cannot effect any foreign loan at an exorbitant rate."

Building Farmers' Homes

At the close of the war 25 per cent of the Latvian farmers were living in trenches and dug-outs. By means of the agrarian reform, houses were built for these homeless farmers and they were enabled to make the soil productive again.

Owing to bad harvest the past three years wages of agricultural laborers have decreased, but are still 80 to 100 per cent higher than before the war. The farmers showed great courage in sowing summer seed in the middle of the season hoping for a long warm autumn. Only well ordered farms, it was found, were able to overcome these adverse conditions.

In spite of the decrease of the agricultural output, the export increased by 37,500,000 lats. The increase of imports was chiefly due to the bad harvest, it being necessary to import corn and seed for sowing, but the increase of export testifies to the undaunted energy and productivity of the people, despite the difficulties of the past year.

JOINT PASTORATE HELD BY HUSBAND AND WIFE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The first woman to serve in New Zealand as an ordained minister has just begun her duties, the Rev. Wilna L. Constable, Auckland Unitarian Church The Rev. Wilna Constable, however, is not alone. Her husband, the Rev. William Constable, will also officiate at the same church.

The partners in this joint ministry arrived a few days ago from England, where Mr. Constable was for nine years a university lecturer. Mrs. Constable was in charge of the Unitarian Church at Warwick for seven years, and Mr. and Mrs. Constable held a joint pastorate in a Congregational Church in Sheffield.

In an interview Mrs. Constable said there were distinct advantages in such a partnership, for there were some things that a woman could do better than a man and some things a man could do better than a woman.

University Succeeds With Public Course

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—"Knowledge for the masses" is the motto of the extension course offered by the University of Melbourne. "Public Fortnight" was set aside to give people who have not a university education a chance to hear professors lecture. A small fee was charged.

The result surprised even the university officials who arranged the series, and it is certain that "Public Fortnight" will become an annual part of the university work.

The whole faculty took part, and the subject of the lectures ranged from "The economic state of Australia" to "The place of the novel in English literature." There was a series of lectures in each section.

Altogether 725 persons took advantage of the courses. That number included only those who took the full course; more than 400 more attended single lectures.

Boys From Rhodesia Tour Through Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A party of school boys, accompanied by masters from schools in Rhodesia, have come to Great Britain to tour the country. The arrangements for their itinerary have been made by the English School Journeys Association. In the course of their stay they will be received by the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace.

Among the places they will visit are the following: Cheltenham, Birmingham, Keswick, Edinburgh, Durham, Cambridge, London, the Wye Valley, the Lake District, the Trossachs, the Moors, the Fens, the Derbyshire Dales, Stonehenge, Bath, Chepstow and Carnarvon Castles, Tintern and Dryburgh Abbeys, Canterbury, Windsor and Stratford-on-Avon. The boys will also visit motor works at Coventry, a coal mine at Cannock, cotton mills at Manchester, shipyards and docks on the Tyne, besides various factories in Nottingham and London.

The Lord Mayors of London, Birmingham and Nottingham are extending hospitality to the party.

SIX-TO-THE-POUND STRAWBERRY RAISED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—A new variety of strawberry, called "Upper Schlesian," so enormous that six luscious berries alone tip the scale at a pound, is the latest offering of the industrious fruit farmers of the Vierlaenden, near Hamburg. The new berry is perfectly formed, of appetizing rosy hue, with a delicious flavor.

The Vierlaenden, a fertile lowlying district in the vicinity of the river Elbe, is justly famous for its fine fruits and vegetables. The people have preserved many of their old-time customs.

The most striking feature of the women's costume is the broad natural straw hat with an inverted crown.

FREE TRADES SCHOOL OPENED AT UDWADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—A free industrial school has been started at Udwada, in western India, which aims at giving practical instruction in agriculture, village carpentry, weaving and other crafts to boys of upper standards in the primary schools in the neighborhood.

A considerable portion of the income derived from work done by students is distributed among them by way of encouragement. The work turned out at the institution attracted considerable attention at the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show recently held at Ahmedabad, showing the progress made by the institution.

GIRLS IN INDIA NEED SCHOOLS, SAYS GOVERNOR

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency Deplores Slow Progress in Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—In a speech surveying the progress of girls' education in the Punjab, on the occasion of the prize distribution of the Lady Irwin Girls' High School at Simla, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, the Governor, referred regretfully to a well-known feature in Indian society, the reluctance to give sound education to girls, and pointed out the danger of its not keeping pace with the education given boys.

Within the last few years, in the Punjab, the number of male scholars doubled, so that it now totals more than a million.

"A great and imposing edifice is being built up," in the words of the Governor, "with its massed structures of primary schools on every side, its connecting aisles of secondary institutions, and at the center its culminating features of professional colleges and university education."

A total of only 93,991 girls, being educated in recognized schools and colleges in the Province, makes a very poor showing, Sir Geoffrey said, although it is true that since 1921 the number of institutions for the training of girls has increased from 1163 to 1508. If the numbers are unimpressive, the Governor pointed out, so, too, are some of the other features, for in the lowest classes there is a great preponderance of girls.

Sir Geoffrey criticized the public apathy and referred to the niggardly, ungenerous treatment meted out to girls' schools by the local bodies. There are, however, some popular and efficiently managed private schools. The Legislative Council is also taking a keen and sustained interest, while the university authorities have instituted a special course in higher education suited to the majority of girls.

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The Bond of Letters

TODAY as I was gardening I found myself singing. Now, the song that I sang, when I finally took note of it, was no song at all, but Henry the Sixth's alliterative verse, "Kingdoms are but cares, State is devoid of stay." And it did not seem in the least strange to me that I should chant it to a melody of my own here in my Indiana garden, which was among the yet-to-be-discovered wonders of the world when the unfortunate Lancastrian monarch lived and wrote. I admire the poem not only for a certain indefinable charm, but also because it says more to me of its royal author than any bulky volume of history that I have ever examined. Shakespeare's Henry the Sixth I do not like and I am always pleased when some weighty critic declares the play to have been tampered with, if not indeed faked; the other histories that I have seen are hardly more satisfactory. But here is a word from the scholarly and philosophic King himself that tells me all I care to know, a word revealing his true kingdom to have been other than the one over which the doughty Queen and the Yorkists were continually striving. It is not the Red Rose that symbolizes Henry of Windsor to me, nor the renowned Eton College of which he was the founder, but this somewhat mournful lyric. By it I know him to have lived and thought and conquered whatever historians may record to the contrary. By it I know him to have been of the same common humanity with myself and fellows of today. The lines reveal an undeniable kinship; they are a bond uniting us through barriers of space and time.

So it is, I think, between ourselves and many a monarch of the past. Whereas royalty, whether feigned or true, tends to mystify and separate us, letters are an infallible bond. It is ever the king who reveals himself through the medium of the written word who is the most highly cherished by posterity. Dear as our Saxon Alfred is to us, he approaches nearer as a student, historian and translator than as a warrior or ruler. He buys our fealty with a book, as it were. His harping, spying, campaigning—his more romantic occupations—though they never fail to thrill us, are of a necessity foreign to our own experience. But that boyhood story of the book, however inaccurate historians may deem it, proves him to be one with us as no king before him. In later years it is, I have no doubt, the little ever-present notebook, so like our own in purpose, that bears witness to our kinship. And coming at last to his fine ringing translation of "Lo! I sing cheerily" from Boethius, we know him to have been very close indeed to us in appreciation, aspiration and the desire to share. Knut the Dane is but a shadowy figure in a wave-rebuking myth till he becomes a human fact in his lines to the monks of Ely and his most fatherly epistle dispatched from Rome to the subjects of his many kingdoms. Henry the First, called Beauclerc or Fine Scholar, Lion of Justice and Farmer Goedric after the familiar fashion of our forefathers, well-nigh outranks his father, the Conqueror, and doubtless will do so in time by reason of his translation of the Fables of Æsop into English for the delight of his two dear children. What more revealing gesture have we from any king, what more fatherly example from any man? As for our Richard of the Lion-Heart, does he not hold us with his minstrelsy a thousand times more securely than with any deed of valor? The great Elizabeth seems a gilded figure till we read her lines said to have been inspired by the young Alencon. We are not less impressed but more to find beneath the royal mask of pearls and ruffs and finery not only queen but woman—a woman who could write,

I grieve, yet dare not show my discontent;
I love, and yet am forced to seem to hate.

As for Charles I, what novelist or historian has drawn him with such fidelity as his own triple-rhymed lyric composed within the confines of Carisbrook Castle?

Removing still farther from our native experience, we find the bond of letters to be no less potent; it is the magic mightier than the sword that binds us to the people of a still more remote time and region. Whatever Cæsar's vile habit of note-taking cost him with Cleopatra, it would now seem to be well worth the price. For surely it is the author of the Commentaries, however impersonal they are, and not the conqueror of the world whom we acknowledge and cherish as an equal. As the Commentaries set him apart from his fellow members of the Triumvirate—mere names all—just so do the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius Antonius set him apart from his numerous fellow emperors. Though we must ever turn from many an imperial name with shuddering, here is a kinship that we are proud to acknowledge while time shall last. How truly, too, is the fugitive valedictory verse of the Emperor Hadrian a "monument more enduring than bronze" to be cherished and translated by students and lovers of letters when the arch of triumph is no more! Removed from us by a still greater barrier of time, yet bound to us by a peculiar intimacy, is King David, son of Jesse. The novelist who applies himself to the task of debunking the Goliath myth may as well know first as last that he takes nothing from us. Those of a certain maturity know an unshaken faith whatever betides; as for the rest of us, we have never paid homage to David, the outlaw and warrior, but to David, the poet, the author of The Lord Is My Shepherd and the magnificent psalm sequence. Our bond is irrevocable.

Among the many and varied personalities of the past to whom we own a like tie is that of the poet-emperor Wu-Ti of ancient China. Though he may be no more than a name to us one moment, the next he may become as veritable as ourselves through some fugitive verse to the autumn wind written more than two thousand years ago. We may know a similar experience with the Empress Jito of seventh century Japan whose response to the seasons might well be that of any neighbor or contemporary:

The spring has gone, the summer's come,
And I can just descry
The peak of Ama-no-kagu
Where angels of the sky
Spread their white robes to dry.

We may find it equally true of Nezahaulcoyotl, the pre-Aztec King of Texcuco, who wrote before America was America and foreign contact dreamed of, "Yet the remembrance of the just shall not pass away from the nations, and the good thou hast done shall ever be held in honour." Surely he who deals in letters may trust to them for his fame, dispensing with the services of historians. The hymn of Gustavus Adolphus, "Fear not, O little flock," says more to us than pages of chronicle. The ancient saying that actions speak louder than words has need of qualification, for here are words surviving act and actor for centuries. Deny their potency as we will, it still remains. We can but note how the names of the four evangelists outshine those of their silent brethren, how the epistles of one Brother Saul contribute to our knowledge and veneration of him. Gladstone, the statesman, may seem far removed from our present political world, but Gladstone, the translator of the Odes of Horace, we hail as a near kinsman, thrilling to note his terse metrical rendering. The Fathers of our republic all hold us through the power of the written word, but the silent ones, from the second Adams until we come to Lincoln, we are hardly able to name in their proper order, unless we are teachers of American history. In the world of letters, they are not prominently visible.

F. H.

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Japanese Adventure in the Year 995

From the beginning of the fifth month, it had been dark, rainy weather all the time. I became so bored that at last I suggested we had better go out and see if we couldn't somewhere hear the cuckoo singing. This idea was very well received, and one of the girls suggested we should try that bridge behind the Kamo Shrine (it isn't called Magpie Bridge, but something rather like it). She said that there was a cuckoo there every day. Someone else said it was not a cuckoo at all, but a cricket. However, on the morning of the fifth day, off we went. . . . We drove on towards Kamo, the familiar road making us feel quite as though we were on our way to the Festival. Presently we came to my lord Akinobu's house, and someone suggested we should get out and have a look at it. Everything was very simple and countrified—pictures of horses on the panels, screens of wattled bamboo, curtains of plaited grass—all in a style that seemed to be intentionally behind the times. The house itself was a poor affair and very cramped, but quite pretty in its way. As for cuckoos, we were nearly deafened! It is really a great pity Her Majesty never hears them. . . .

Before going we picked a huge branch of white-flower and decorated our carriage with it, great trails of blossom hanging over the windows and sides, till one would have thought a huge canopy of white brocade had been flung across the roof of the coach. Our grooms, throwing themselves into the thing, began with shouts of laughter squeezing fresh boughs of blossom into every cranny that would hold them. We longed to be seen by someone on our way back. . . . When we were nearly home we made up our minds it would be too dull to finish the day without anyone having seen us in our splendour, so we stopped at the palace in the First Ward and asked for the Captain, saying we were just back from hearing the cuckoo. We were told he had been off-duty for some time and had got into easy clothes, but was now being helped into his Court trousers. Wouldn't we wait? We said we couldn't do that, and were driving on to the Eastern Gate when he suddenly appeared running after us down the road. He had certainly changed in a marvellously short space of time, but was still buckling his belt as he ran. Behind him, barefooted in their haste, panted several dressers and grooms. We called to the coachman to drive on, and had already reached the gate when, hopelessly out of breath, he staggered up to us. It was only then that he saw how we were decorated. "This is a fairy chariot," he laughed. "I do not believe there are real people in it. If there are, let them get down and show themselves." . . .

"What am I to do now?" he asked presently. "I was so determined to catch you up that I rushed out without thinking what was to become of me afterwards." "Don't be so ridiculous," I said, "You can come with us to the Palace." "In an eboshi?" (a soft, high-crowned cap) he asked. "What can you be thinking of?" "Send someone to fetch your hat," I suggested. But it was now raining badly and our men, who had no raincoats with them, were pulling in the carriage as quickly as they could. One of his men presently arrived from his palace with an umbrella, and under its shelter he now, with a slow reluctance that contrasted oddly with his previous haste, made his way home, continually stopping to look back at us over his shoulder. With his umbrella in one hand and a bunch of white-flower in the other, he was an amusing sight.

When we were back in the Palace, her Majesty asked for an account of our adventures. . . . Presently the Empress asked about our poems, and we were obliged to explain that we had not made any. "That is very unfortunate," she said. "Some of the gentlemen at Court are bound to hear of your excursion, and they will certainly expect something to have come of it. I can quite understand that on the spot it was not very easy to write anything. When people make too solemn an affair of such things, one is apt suddenly to feel completely uninterested. But it is not too late. Write something now. You're good for that much, surely!"

—From "The Pillow-Book of Sei Shōnagon," translated by ARTHUR WALEY from the Japanese.

Contrast

Once in a city I have heard
The noise continue close on dawn,
Until that time when birds begin
Singing to greet the coming morn.

Then for a moment all was still,
The traffic ceased, the roar died down,
Five minutes passed, and not a wheel
Troubled the pavement of that town.

Five minutes passed, while every place
Where men had slept the whole night long
In leafy stillness, cool with dew,
Woke with a sudden burst of song.

—MONK GIBBON, in "For Daws to Peck At."

Orchard Memories

What makes an orchard? If it can be said "one robin makes a spring," surely twenty-four assorted fruit trees make an orchard. Without a doubt the vision enjoyed at the sound of the word is much wider than the prospect of twenty-four little trees, trying their best to live up to the dignity of such a designation. In the case of the writer, a picture of the lovely Shenandoah Valley unfolds its acres and acres of apple trees, to be succeeded by another of acres and acres of dapper little peach trees that seem to prance up and down the hills of Maryland. A dignified pear orchard also claims a degree of fond remembering.

Orchard! It seems an old-fashioned word, but perhaps it is only so to an old-fashioned sort of person who has old-fashioned recollections and associations; added to which are the newer revelations of travel, where and when acres upon acres of spruce little cherry trees and (surely there were miles and miles) of dainty little apricot maidens in bloom, were introduced that lovely day in California. These wonderful armies of little moderns seem, to this old-fashioned thought, much like the gay young people of this age—very young and very eager.

Of course, there are cherry trees in the old picture, but they were stately personages, large of trunk, mighty of branch, with meaty yellow-blushed-pink fruit, and of a flavor! Pear trees, mentioned before as dignified, were exactly that. It has always seemed that this tree wears a certain reserve, a calm aloofness. It is a pleasant, kind tree, but never common and friendly like the apple. Certain green gage trees of early acquaintance offered magnificent possibilities to an ambitious climber. What is a green gage? someone may ask. Is it possible? Still, it is years since the sight of a green gage on the tree gladdened these eyes.

From the kitchen door issues a genial voice, "Um huh, dar day is erlong wid de bees an de yaller jackets waitin' ter scrape de kettle." Day and after through the sunny-shady, crickety-locusty, humming Maryland summer, there were kettles to scrape, and the comments of the above quoted and much beloved large and dusky one, were expected and enjoyed. "Tole you so, dose chillen got sweet toofies an' de littles' one de wuss of de lot—heah, Honey, an' lookout fur de stingers." Littlest sister usually received something quite choice to enjoy in the dampish, always shady place behind the milk house, where, with feet braced in cool grass to prevent sliding down the bank, back against the brick wall and kettle between knees, the long handled spoon was wielded—with no distinction drawn as to yellow jackets—provided they kept to the edge of the kettle.

How the yellow jackets did enjoy quinces! There was something mysterious about a fruit so impossible to eat—raw, entirely too sweet to be popular when jellied, but an entrancing delight when done somehow in curving half moon slices—and red! Currants were always prevalent and there one cherishes the realization of duty well done in the matter of picking the red, white, and black varieties. Gooseberries—there is no denying the thrill that went with the knowledge that mothers wanted gooseberries picked green; therefore, with the lid off—so to speak—the job of gooseberry picking was much sought after.

It would be an easy matter to recall many other delights of preserving days in the Maryland household, and all this precipitated by the animated conversation of robins in the little orchard. Robins do not change. These of Colorado seem to enjoy and consume the fruit of the little modern trees, exactly as devotedly as their ancestors did that of the grand old trees on the old place "back home." At this drowsy noontide writing, the robins are settled like contented hens, and the tiger cat is spread out near by, napping; and one remembers gratefully "the lion and the lamb."

Chaparral

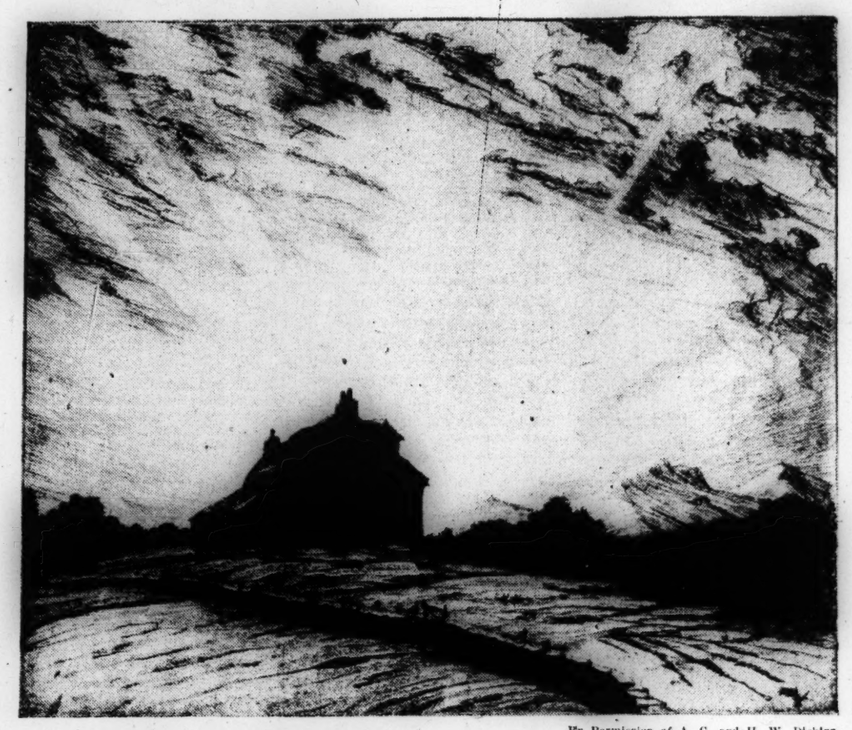
It is a forest shoulder-high
And half a county wide!
All aromatic, crisp and dry
It spreads beneath a bronzy sky
And cloaks a mountainside.

On hills where trees have never been
And grass has held away
The chaparral makes glad the scene
With continuity of green
Subdued by tints of gray.

Blue ceanothus, fern and bay
And manzanita bell
With casual beauty star the day
And fringe each trail that winds its way
Among the chaparral.

The wind is warm and dry and sweet
Beneath this bronzy sky;—
With mica-dust beneath the feet
The hill trail glows in friendly heat
Through forests shoulder-high.

MARION STEWARD.



By Permission of A. C. and H. W. Dickins

Sunset in Scotland. From a Dry Point by Martin Hardie, R. A., England.

THE variety of thought, feeling, and emotion which can be expressed by the proficient etcher is almost without limit and is one of the charms of either producing or possessing a subject done with the bitten line.

"Sunset in Scotland," a dry point by Martin Hardie, R. A., of England, is an unusual example of a simplicity of composition which, at the same time, conveys a great complexity of thought.

The feeling of space, distance and loneliness is often met with in an etching but it is not often that the mystery of twilight with its soft night sounds, the quality of an ended day that, one feels, has been well and profitably spent, and the ingathering of the busy family are so impressed on one's sensibilities; while the whole, even in simple black and white, is fairly flooded with the feeling of color. By the intelligent omission of nonessentials, the artist has presented a golden sunset in the land of heather.

A Chinese Play

The play which Little Fairy went to see was an historical piece celebrating the heroic adventures of an Amazon warrior during the dynasty of the Mings. Being little-footed, she went to the theatre in a Sedan chair, and was very much surprised to see that the broad, deep hall of entrance to the playhouse—the hall itself being big enough to held three large dwellings in a row—was all but choked with other chairs, abandoned by their bearers and packed close together after their passengers had gone into the playhouse. . . .

There were a few gas-lights in the body of the theatre, but the stage was ablaze with the light of many jets hung overhead in a chandelier, instead of underfoot, as in our theatres. The stage was a large platform projected far out into the pit. It had no scenery at side or back, but against the wall at the far end sat the musicians, forever playing, and not without admirable method, since the different characters in the drama were always heralded and accompanied by music reserved for each; and, moreover, the action of the play was very often interpreted by the music. To listen once to such a band was to hear only din and confusion; to hear it many times was to find it more and more pleasing.

The part of the heroic Amazon and of each woman in the piece was played by a man, but with such excellent art that Little Fairy could scarcely believe her own knowledge that no woman may perform in the theatres. By means of blocks of wood under their heels they mimicked the swaying gait of aristocratic ladies; but their voices, their tricks of speech, their mannerisms, were all feminine. The play was in the mandarin language, which Little Fairy could not understand, but it was more intelligible to her than to a foreigner, for very good reasons. For instance . . . when an actor came leaping and curveting upon the stage, she knew that this meant he was on horseback; and whenever an actor bent down a feather in his cap and tickled his face with it, she said: "Hi-yah! Now he is thinking. He is reflecting what it is best to do."—From "Alone in China," by JULIAN RALPH.

Simplicité et Intégrité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

EN terminant leur grande tâche, les traducteurs de la version biblique anglaise, nommée "Version du Roi Jacques," écrivirent une lettre de dédicace contenant ces paroles pleines de beauté et de force: "Ayant suivi les voies de la simplicité et de l'intégrité." Telles sont en effet les voies de tout progrès assuré, et ces deux qualités ont une parenté incontestée. Les montagnes semblent le mieux symboliser la haute et pure valeur de la simplicité et de la force immuable de l'intégrité; ainsi que le rapportent les Saintes Écritures, les montagnes furent le théâtre de certains événements des plus significatifs dans le voyage du genre humain, partant du faux sens matériel de l'existence pour arriver aux sublimes vérités de la révélation spirituelle.

La puissante simplicité et l'intégrité de la voie de toute vie de droiture fut révélée à Moïse sur le Mont Sinaï. Sur une montagne inconnue, Christ-Jésus donna ce sermon d'une simplicité et d'une intégrité transcendantes, le Sermon sur la Montagne, dans lequel la grâce de la vraie spiritualité éleva la perception humaine au-dessus d'une simple obéissance envers Dieu par la loi morale, jusqu'à la réalisation béatifique de l'unité et de la totalité de Dieu en tant qu'Amour. David vit prophétiquement la Montagne de Sion comme le symbole de l'église qui serait fondée par Christ-Jésus, le Messie ou messager divinement ordonné pour annoncer la totalité de Dieu. "Elle s'élève avec grâce, du côté du Septentrion, la montagne de Sion, joie de toute la terre," chantait le Psalmiste inspiré. Sa prophétie s'est accomplie. Le grand Guide fonda son église sur ce qu'il y a de plus haut, sur le Rocher du Christ, de la Vérité.

C'est la vérité exprimée dans la simplicité et l'intégrité de la loi sinaïtique et la grâce du Sermon sur la Montagne que la Science Chrétienne enseigne aujourd'hui: la simple vérité de l'unique Dieu, de l'unique Entendement, manifestée à l'humanité par le Christ qui sauve et guérit, par l'idée spirituelle, l'homme à la ressemblance de Dieu, du bien. Rien ne peut être plus simple que l'évangile de la totalité de Dieu; rien ne peut ébranler l'intégrité de la Science qui, par l'action de l'idée-Christ dans la conscience humaine, révèle Dieu comme étant Amour.

Lorsqu'une filiale de La Première Église du Christ, Scientiste, à Boston, Massachusetts, prit racine dans les montagnes de granit du New-Hampshire, Mrs. Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, envoya un message d'amour et de gratitude pour la croissance d'un nouveau rameau fertile, disant entre autres: *(The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany)*: "Bien que ni dôme ni tourelle ne raconte l'histoire de votre petite église, son chant et son sermon toucheront le cœur, indiqueront le sentier au-dessus de la vallée, gravissant la montagne jusqu'aux hauteurs célestes, répétant la Parole jaillissant de l'infini et se joignant à l'hymne puissant de l'unique Père-Mère Dieu, triomphant de tout!"

C'est l'indicible réconfort du concept plus vrai de Dieu comme étant le Père-Mère infini, l'Amour, le Principe divin—concept donné en Science Chrétienne—qui attire tant d'individus, les faisant suivre la voie de la simplicité et de l'intégrité de ses enseignements. Par la Science du vrai penser spirituel, nous pouvons réaliser l'union de l'homme avec Dieu, le Principe divin. Tout ce qui est dissemblable à l'Esprit doit être chassé de la pensée comme irréel ou illusoire, parce que cela est mortel, fini, périssable, tandis que l'Esprit est infini, éternel. L'Esprit, la Vie, ne crée que le bien—la sainteté, l'harmonie, la perfection.

Les œuvres de guérison du Maître, œuvres bénies, furent les preuves de ce pouvoir triomphant de tout; les preuves de la présence et de la loi constamment active de l'Amour divin, vainquant le faux sens matériel qui prétend que l'homme peut pécher, être malade et mourir. De telles œuvres maintiennent l'intégrité du Premier Commandement en reconnaissant le seul Dieu; elles démontrent la simple grâce des Béatitudes en prouvant que Dieu est Amour, créant et soutenant seulement ce qui reflète Sa propre nature parfaite. La mission de la Science Chrétienne, d'après les paroles de Paul aux chrétiens d'Éphèse, est d'enseigner "quelle est, envers nous qui croyons, l'infinie grandeur de sa puissance qui agit par la vertu souveraine de sa force." Sa puissance est sûrement la puissance de l'Esprit, non de la matière.

Dans la lettre précitée (*Miscellany*, page 185), Mrs. Eddy a défini la Vie comme étant "la spontanéité de l'Amour." Pourrait-il y avoir une conception de la vie plus inspiratrice, plus réconfortante? La Science Chrétienne vient vraiment augmenter le puissant hymne de l'unique Père-Mère Dieu, lequel est Amour, et tout-pouvoir, parce qu'il est Amour parfait.

"Qu'ils sont beaux, sur les montagnes, les pas de celui qui apporte de bonnes nouvelles, de celui qui proclame la paix, qui annonce le bonheur, qui publie le salut, qui dit à Sion: 'Ton Dieu règne!'"

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Pastel

She has a clear wind-sheltered loveliness,
Like pale streams winding far, and hills withdrawn
From the bright reaches of the noon. Dawn
Is her lifting fancy, but her heart
Is orchard boughs and dusks and quietness.

—CLARA SHANAFELT, in *Poetry*.

Simplicity and Integrity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the translators of the King James Version of the Bible laid down their great task, they wrote a dedicatory letter in which occurs the strong and beautiful phrase, "having walked the ways of simplicity and integrity." Such indeed are the ways of all sure advancement; and the two qualities have unquestioned kinship. The mountains seem best to typify the high, pure worth of simplicity, and the immovable strength of integrity; and, as recorded in the sacred Scriptures, mountains were the scene of some of the most significant events in the journey of mankind from the false, material sense of existence to the sublime truths of spiritual revelation.

On Mount Sinai was revealed to Moses the mighty simplicity and integrity of the way of all righteous living. On some unknown mountain, Christ Jesus gave that sermon of transcendent simplicity and integrity, the Sermon on the Mount, wherein the grace of true spirituality carried human perception beyond mere obedience to God through moral law, up to the beatific realization of the oneness and allness of God as Love. Mount Zion was prophetically visioned by David as the symbol of the church which should be founded by Christ Jesus, the Messiah or divinely ordained messenger of God's allness. "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion," sang the inspired Psalmist. His prophecy was fulfilled. The great Way-shower founded his church upon the highest, the Rock of Christ, Truth.

It is the truth conveyed in the simplicity and integrity of the law of Sinai and the grace of the Sermon on the Mount that Christian Science is teaching today, the simple truth of one God, one Mind, made manifest to humanity through the saving, healing Christ, the spiritual idea, man in the likeness of God, good. Nothing can be simpler than the gospel of God's allness; nothing can shatter the integrity of the Science which, through the working of the Christ-idea in human consciousness, reveals God to be Love.

When a branch of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, took root among the granite mountains of New Hampshire, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sent a message of love and gratitude for the growth of another fruitful bough, saying, in part (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 186), "Though neither dome nor turret tells the tale of your little church, its song and sermon will touch the heart, point the path above the valley, up the mountain, and off to the celestial hills, echoing the Word welling up from the infinite and swelling the loud anthem of one Father-Mother God, o'er all victorious!"

It is the unspeakable comfort of the truer concept of God as the infinite Father-Mother Love, divine Principle, given in Christian Science, that is drawing so many to walk the way of the simplicity and integrity of its teaching. Through the Science of right spiritual thinking, we may realize man's at-one-ment with God, divine Principle. All that is unlike Spirit must be cast out of thought as unreal or illusory, because mortal, finite, perishable; whereas Spirit is infinite, eternal. Spirit, Life, creates only good—holiness, harmony, perfection.

The Master's blessed, healing works were proofs of this all-victorious power, proofs of divine Love's presence and constantly operative law, overcoming the false, material sense which claims that man can sin, be sick, and die. Such works maintain the integrity of the First Commandment in acknowledging the one God; and they demonstrate the simple grace of the Beatitudes by proving God to be Love, creating and maintaining only that which reflects His own perfect nature. The mission of Christian Science, in the words of Paul to the Christians at Ephesus, is to teach "what is the exceeding greatness of his power to us-ward who believe, according to the working of his mighty power." His power is surely the power of Spirit, not matter.

In the letter referred to (Miscellany, p. 185), Mrs. Eddy has defined Life as "the spontaneity of Love." Could there be any more inspiring, comforting concept of life? Christian Science is indeed swelling the mighty anthem of the one Father-Mother God, who is Love, and who is all-power because He is perfect Love.

"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Whimsy Cake

The only shop in Quality Street
Sells Whimsy Cake,
Sells Whimsy Cake.
The only shop in Quality Street,
Sells Whimsy Cake I'm told.
Then hurry, oh hurry to Quality Street,
Oh, hurry and scurry to Quality Street,
To buy me a little round Whimsy Cake,
That is worth its weight in gold.

Now who is the baker in Quality Street
Bakes Whimsy Cake,
Bakes Whimsy Cake,
Now who is the baker in Quality Street,
Bakes Whimsy Cake to sell?
Oh, Barrie's the baker in Quality Street,
Oh, Barrie's the fairy in Quality Street,
Who mixes a little round Whimsy Cake
In a way he will not tell.

But if you are walking in Quality Street,
Buy Whimsy Cake,
Buy Whimsy Cake.
But if you are walking in Quality Street,
Buy Whimsy Cake for tea
And bring it home from Quality Street,
A-tripping and skipping from Quality Street,
For I want a little round Whimsy Cake
That Barrie made for me.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

The Earth at Dawn

I think I could easily count the occasions on which I have seen an unabridged performance of dawn, and I would engage that the average man or woman—certainly the average Londoner—is in the same poverty-stricken condition. Country folk probably do better than townspeople. Farmers, for instance, must have a thousand memories of those pallid dawns which break over an agricultural country, when the cattle are discovered standing knee-deep in earth-clinging mist and millions of beads of dew poise on the surface stalks of the heaps of hay in a mown field, and a pale sun streams across the summer pastures. But farmers are alleged to take a coarse and practical view of nature and to be unmindful of the æsthetic side. . . .

On the rare occasions when circumstances contrived that one should witness a sunrise, the event seems solemn and strange and secret; a thing—in spite of the manifest illusion—outside our knowledge of the regular occurrences of nature's working day. Sunset is familiar and companionable by comparison—an experience that has been with us all our days. Few people, for instance, would have a distinct recollection of the first sunset they ever saw. Sunsets were as much a part of daily childish life as dinner or play or garden flowers. But many must remember vividly their first sunrise. In my case, it was from the sea, looking over the flats of Holland, and I was about eleven years old. Eagerly awaited by me as a new and marvellous event . . . it came after the excitement of spending a night wrapped in rugs on the deck of the Flushing steamer, and I have the sense of it and the look of it still vivid and quick in my memory. The magic born of that first sunrise is present in all sunrises. It is the sense of assisting at a mysterious happening at which no one has ever assisted before and at which perhaps no one will ever assist again—as if the spectator had come upon a process of nature that was not really meant for the contemplation of man.—KATHARINE C. CHORLEY, in "Hills and Highways."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
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RADIO - AVIATION

Revolutionary Tire Wheel

DEVELOPMENT of the Goodyear Air Wheel, Musselman type, increasing the safety factor in airplane landings and takeoffs, is announced. It is revolutionary in design, a full balloon casing mounted directly on a hub attached to the plane undercarriage, eliminating rim, spoke and wheel. The name is appropriate inasmuch as the casing has the dual function of a tire and wheel.

It is felt that the air wheel offers an opportunity to make costly auxiliary shock absorbers unnecessary, thus adding to the useful load-carrying possibilities of heavier-than-air ships.

Other outstanding advantages claimed for this new type tire include extreme cushioning for landings, traction in snow, ice, sand and mud, partness to perfect streamlining, elimination of ordinary ground loops, greater security in cross-wind and deflated tire landings. The air wheel gives larger air volume at extremely low pressure and extended experiments and tests show it to be capable of sustaining huge loads under ordinary service conditions.

Case Mounts on Hub

The casing is mounted upon a specially designed hub, furnished with or without an internal, expanding brake, similar to well-known standard types. Smooth and efficient braking has been attained in tests, aviation engineers having stressed the desirability of quick automatic action. Engineers report the brake tests to date give promise of revolutionary results for airplane use.

Planes have been landed without any perceptible jar or jolt on the new air wheel, test pilots reporting that landings were so soft that it was impossible to tell when actual contact with the earth took place.

Engineers further point out that such landing cushioning should lengthen the life of the airplane, sparing the framework from racking and wrenching.

The secret of anti-bouncing and absorption of shocks in the air wheel type of tire lies in the low pressure and large air volume, Goodyear engineers explained. The shocks are dissipated in the greater air volume attained in the casing.

The huge sectional diameter of the air wheel, as compared to its height, produces a flat or web-foot effect when landing, making it possible for a plane to make contact safely on soft ground, snow and rough terrain where high-pressure tires might cause a crash.

No Collapsing Wheels

Elimination of the regular wheel takes from the airplane one more element of danger—collapsing wheels. Further safety is claimed for the Musselman type tire, inasmuch as tests prove conclusively that the straight sideheads with steel wire rings prevent the casing from climbing the hub flange.

Planes mounted on the air wheel have shown a tendency to take off easier and with less power than when the ordinary high pressure tire is used. This, engineers explained, is due to the ability of the plane to rise from two to five inches and still keep contact with the earth through the wheels. Thus it follows that obstructions on the ground or uneven spots will more readily be absorbed by the tires themselves and not hinder progress of the plane.

Actual production of the new air wheel is scheduled to start in the near future, although no definite date has been set. Everywhere, throughout the country, leading airplane manufacturers, pilots and aviation experts have awaited announcement of the revolutionary tire with keen interest.

NEW AIRPLANE TIRE WHEEL



The Musselman-Goodyear Air Wheel Shown With the Usual Type of Tire It Will Replace. It is Really a Balloon or Low Pressure Tire Developed to the "nth" Degree.

MEET MISS REA-PALMER



Virginia Rea Is Olive Palmer, and Vice Versa, if You Haven't Guessed It Before.

TO BE presented with a ready-made name, though you have a perfectly good one of your own and have glorified that, is the position in which Virginia Rea finds herself. Miss Rea is known as Olive Palmer on the Palmolive Hour over the NBC, and has been given permission to use that name for all professional purposes from now on. As Virginia Rea, this singer was distinctly successful in the making of Brunswick records. She feels that it was this record experience which fitted her for radiocasting work, and helped her to enter a field in which she is, as she says, "the happiest of my life."

"When I sing on the radio," said Miss Rea-Palmer to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "I have a sense of spontaneous inspiration. I feel perfectly free and happy, and have such a buoyant sense of giving pleasure to thousands of people, that I am able to forget myself. As a matter of fact, I am happiest when singing. I try to keep myself clear mentally, for when you are mentally tied up, you can never make a success of anything. I believe that the mental attitude is one of the most important factors in successful broadcasting. We must prepare ourselves for this work, and preparation by means of practice and thought is the best preventive. I have no particular radio technique but I practice conscientiously each day."

Miss Rea made her début on the Eveready Hour, and is now under exclusive management of Palmolive, though she concertizes and makes Edison records. She has had offers of theatrical engagements, but prefers to remain in radiocasting, as she says she does not care for backstage life or the associations which one must encounter. The singer hails from Louisville, Ky., and is a graduate of Drake University in Des Moines, Ia. She has been singing since her sixteenth year and her operatic experience came with the De Fayo Opera Company, and the American Singers. She picks the songs she likes, and believes that radio audiences seem to like the more florid, coloratura arias.

"I find recording the best voice teacher," says Miss Rea. "You can listen to your own voice, watch its defects, and thus make it flexible and light. I am always happy when I sing, and I believe that is one of the reasons why my audiences enjoy my programs."

T. R. N.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Samuel Wesley Bradford, Cleveland, O.
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Henrietta E. Read, Newport, Vt.
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Anna L. Muller, Kansas City, Mo.
Reeds Fish Deck, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James Howard Beck, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dorothy Blandridge, Detroit, Mich.
Colie G. Wood, Westfield, Mass.
Mrs. George T. Follitt, Atlantic, Mass.
Mrs. Frances H. Gifford, St. Louis, Mo.
Frank R. S. Gifford, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. George C. Hilliard, St. Louis, Mo.
Robert Hall, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Sadie E. Jones, Kennett, N. Y.
E. Frank Jones, Kennett, N. Y.
Benjamin E. Jones, Kennett, N. Y.
Alice M. Perkins, New York, N. Y.
Mary Alpheus Perkins, New York, N. Y.
Miss Marietta Burroughs, Chicago, Ill.
Eva J. Wills, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Louise C. Summa, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Marietta C. Burroughs, Chicago, Ill.
Frances E. Milton, Pasadena, Calif.
Ross E. Milton, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Elizabeth G. Canham, Auburn, Me.
Harriet Munsey, Auburn, Me.
George G. Schick, New York, N. Y.
Hattie M. Kilduff, Astoria, Ore.
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G. A. Spaulding, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mabel Engelman, Chicago, Ill.
Louis Engelman, Chicago, Ill.
G. T. Hood, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. L. T. Hood, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Orlando L. Foster, Oakland, Calif.
Ralph E. Mitchell, West Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Lula E. Donnell, Gibbstown, N. J.
Colby Shaw, Pacific Palisades, Calif.
Mrs. Colby Shaw, California.
Mabel M. Hubbard, Brookville, Conn.
Edith P. Hubbard, Brookline, Mass.
Natalie Aeffeman, Laconia, N. H.
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George L. Schreiber, Santa Monica, Calif.
Edith S. Willis, San Francisco, Calif.
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Mrs. G. Max Smith, Orlando, Fla.
Mrs. E. Card, Orlando, Fla.
Jessie Card, Orlando, Fla.
Miss Elsie Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Doris Hersey, Chicago, Ill.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14

Educational

National Home Hour (WEAF Chain). Talk on colonial bedroom decoration. Instruments of the violin family and their varied uses illustrated. 10 a. m.

Concert Artists

Lolita Cabrera Gainsborg, pianist (WJZ Chain). Compositions by Henry K. Hadley. 7:35 p. m.

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; Nino Fucile, baritone (WJZ Chain). Including Richard Strauss' "Morgen."

Light Opera

"The Gondoliers." (WEAF Chain). Another in the summer Gilbert and Sullivan series given by the National Light Opera Company directed by Graham Harris. 10:30 p. m.

Melodrama

"An Actor's Romance" (CBS). Hank Simmons presents story of the theater in which details of stage mechanics are introduced. 8 p. m.

Dramatic Sketch

"Roads to Romance" (Associated Oil—NBC Pacific). Incidents in the history of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. 8 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Holland in song (ABA—WJZ Chain). Male octet directed by George Dilworth, and Hugo Mariani's orchestra. 10 p. m.

Hill Billy Boys (KHQ, KPO). 8:30 p. m. KOA). 10 p. m.

Cotton Blossom Minstrels (KFI, KSL, KOA). 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

The Songsters (WEAF Chain). Robert Armbruster directs male octet in group of gay numbers. 7:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WEAF Chain transcontinental). An hour of symphonic jazz. 4 p. m.

Soldiers (Flit—WJZ Chain). Orchestra and trio. 9 p. m.

Shavers (Ingram—WEAF Chain). Sam Lanin's orchestra and a trio in a couple of dozen popular hits. 9 p. m.

Musketeers (KPO, KHQ, KOMO). Walter Belan, director. 11 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold (WEAF Chain). An 11-piece ensemble led by Ludwig Laurier of Slumber Music fame in a program of similar caliber. 6:10 p. m.

Romberg Concert (Mobiloil — WEAF Chain). Erno Rapee directing program of favorites from "Student Prince," "New Moon," "Desert Song," and others. 8 p. m.

Bernard Levitow's Concert Orchestra (Kolster—CBS transcontinental). Debussy's "Clair de Lune" and Saint-Saens' "Reverie de Soir." 10 p. m.

Victor Wagner's orchestra (Stromberg Carlson—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Concert originating in studios of WHAM, Rochester. 10:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier introduces overture to forgotten opera, "Jean de Paris," by Boieldieu. 11 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Yeast Foamers (Northwestern — WJZ Chain). Dance music and Owen Brothers' duets from Chicago studios. 8 p. m.

Bakers (Happy Wonder—WEAF Chain). Dance orchestra, trio and Phil Dewey, baritone. 8:30 p. m.

Foresters (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). Male quartet and orchestra in old favorites.

Feature Hour (Palmolive—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Olive Palmer, Paul Oliver, Gustave Haenschen's orchestra and Cavaliers. 9:30 p. m.

Inauguration Booth Stays in Washington

The booth which housed the microphones for the first radiocast ever made from the United States Senate Chamber has been presented to the Government and will be used for any future radiocasts from that location.

Custodians of the building have stored the movable booth in the basement of the Capitol, from which it can be removed on short notice and erected in the Senate Chamber. The booth, especially constructed for the NBC, and designed to blend with the color scheme of the room in such a manner as to be almost unnoticeable, was first used March 4 when David Lawrence described the inauguration of Vice-President Charles Curtis.

The fact that the government officials accepted the booth and stored it away is taken by NBC officials as an indication that radiocasts from the Chamber may be permitted more often in future.

The Listener Speaks

THERE seems to be a commendable tendency among station directors recently to attempt to arrange a whole evening's program with a proper feeling for effective contrast or unity of interest. This is naturally difficult to do in view of many considerations affecting the artists taking part and the advertisers who support the stations. Nevertheless, a start in this direction has been made—with or without definite intent.

It is becoming apparent that more and more listeners are acquiring the habit of leaving their dials at the same position for a whole evening of entertainment. This setting is sometimes decided by one special period in which they are interested, but almost as frequently it is simply a question of the pleasure consistently derived from the entertainments offered by one station.

There is no doubt that it is as important to carefully plan and place each different feature in an evening of radiocasting, as it is to exercise this care in arranging a program of vaudeville. The best artists can fail to please if they are introduced without regard to what has gone before or is coming after—while entertainers of lesser caliber can be very well received if attention is given to these points.

The program distributed from the WEAF studios on Thursday was a good example of the fortunate placing of features. Following a period of dance music and a more serious concert, the "Historic Trial" sketch began at once to interest listeners who were just ready for "something with a story."

That the sketch was none too well prepared and not too carefully directed were points which could be better overlooked under the circumstances. Mary Queen of Scots was disclosed on the eve of her execution as she told her lady-in-waiting of other tragic occasions in her life. There were "wheels within wheels" in the manner of dramatizing these incidents. Not content with the necessity of making a play within a play out of the incidents the Queen described, the scenarist was impelled to further complicate an already rather obscure situation by framing the scene containing Mary and her listening attendant in another setting of modern life.

It was certainly not the sort of thing to be enjoyed by listeners whose attention was in any way divided.

The placing of the players in relation to the microphone seemed unfortunate, too, since it was impossible to hear some of them at all without so increasing the volume that the voice of the queen might well have been directed to an open-air gathering. The affair was marked by a continual slamming of doors, which sounded much more like pistol shots.

After this atmosphere of tragedy and confusion the "Old Counselor," with his matter-of-fact talk on natural gas pipe lines, and finance connected with them, was a welcome relief. The impression of the solidity and safety of his sponsors was much greater on account of this effective contrast.

D. M.

Gasoline Sales Tax Held Public Menace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—"The example of the gasoline sales tax is resulting in a widespread and general orgy of indirect taxation, and unless checked by the people will constitute a serious menace to the American ideal of government," declared Frank E. Packard, general attorney for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, at the opening session of the North American Gasoline Tax Conference.

Attempts are being made by this group to unify gasoline tax legislation. Representatives of 45 states and Canada are in attendance. Speaking for the oil interests, Mr. Packard referred to the growing tendency to raise the tax.

"We do not oppose the levying of a gasoline tax where all the revenue derived therefrom is used for highway construction and maintenance purposes solely," he said. "But the oil interests oppose the fixing of a rate per gallon tax beyond reasonable bounds, or where the rate the consumer must pay is out of equitable proportion to the price of gasoline."

SOUTH CAROLINA BRIDGE OPENING DRAWS THRONGS

30,000 Automobiles Cross Cooper River Structure During First Day

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A great gray rainbow of steel and concrete was dedicated officially Aug. 8 to carry this and future generations across the hitherto unspanned Cooper River which divides the Charleston peninsula tip from the mainland.

Forty thousand visitors from many states taxed the capacity of this historic southern city. They came to participate in the three-day celebration incidental to the official opening of the great three-mile-long $6,000,000 structure. It was estimated that 30,000 automobiles had crossed the bridge during the day.

The opening ceremonies followed a military parade participated in by army, navy and marine corps from the Fourth Corps area, the Paris Island marine post, the Charleston Navy Yard, Fort Moultrie and naval ships in the harbor. More than 2000 men were in the line of march.

John P. Grace, former Mayor of Charleston and now president of the Cooper River Bridge, Inc., introduced the main speaker, United States Senator Coleman L. Blease.

Mr. Blease paid eloquent tribute to the bridge, those who visioned it and those who built it, and declared it was not Charleston's bridge, but South Carolina's and the Nation's. C. E. Jones, chairman of the State Highway Commission, sketched the history of the bridge.

Thomas P. Stoney, Mayor of Charleston, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the city administration and said he believed the opening of the territory to the east of Charleston heretofore undeveloped would mean a great forward stride for South Carolina and the South.

Luncheon was served to several hundred guests at the Isle of Pines prior to a 20-mile automobile race, in which 12 cars were entered and which was won by Jack Martin of Charleston. Sam Nunis of Charlotte was second and Clyde Bohlen of Charleston third.

The evening program was filled with dances and fireworks displays. During the day and night a dozen bands furnished music.

The celebration includes a parade in which 78 floats are entered, representing cities, industries and organizations of the South and State, formal presentation of a new boat to Paul Muller who crossed the Atlantic alone in an 18-foot craft, and official dedication and opening of the Charleston airport.

The 'Why' of S O S

WHY S O S? The question was put to Lieut.-Comdr. T. A. M. Craven, now of the engineering research and design section of the Navy Bureau of Engineering and former engineer for the Federal Radio Commission, during the hearings on the Couzens bill before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce last week. Commander Craven's reply dispelled a common misapprehension that the letters mean "save our ship."

These letters, like the 600-kilocycle distress calling frequency, were chosen arbitrarily, said Commander Craven. They were selected because the transmission of three dots, three dashes and then three dots is easy and quick. The letters S O S supplanted the old distress call of CQD because the latter was too complicated and slow to send and receive in an emergency.

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EDUCATIONAL

Training Business Executives the Aim of Austin Scholarships

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Evanston, Ill.

SEVERAL years before Frederick C. Austin, a Chicago manufacturer, retired from active business, he sent a man back East with letters to the heads of several big universities and technical institutions asking that they recommend a few college-trained young men who gave promise of developing into successful business executives. His man came back empty handed. He had found only one who might fill the bill, and this man already had been hired by another concern.

As a result of this experience, Mr. Austin recently turned over to Northwestern University property in Chicago valued at several million dollars, the income from which will be used in the training of potential business executives.

"Technical training is needed as much in preparing men for the various fields of business as in the professions," said Mr. Austin, "and my desire is that my holdings shall go toward launching a nation-wide movement in education for developing not only the executive abilities of youth, but also to train them in the science of leadership."

The university intends to go slowly at first in selecting men for the Austin scholarships, as much time and thought must be given to the consideration of the type of training that will best meet the needs of each person. Only 10 have been authorized for next year. Applicants will be examined for such qualities as scholarship, leadership and character, and those will be selected who, in the judgment of the university, have the greatest potential capacity for proficiency in business, this proficiency to be measured in terms of public service rather than the accumulation of private fortunes.

To Those Showing Promise

It is not Mr. Austin's idea that the scholarships shall be awarded only to boys in need of financial aid. They will go to those who show the greatest promise of being able to hold jobs of authority and responsibility whether their fathers are worth millions or nothing. The amount of the scholarship in each case will be decided according to individual needs after the scholars are chosen. But it is emphasized that no scholar will be obliged to abandon his desire for adequate training because of lack of funds.

Mr. Austin wants his scholars to be what he wanted when he was looking for men to come into his business—boys who are ready to get up early, work late and win a real place in the business world.

He desires that scholarships shall be given without reference to religious faiths or sectarian or denominational affiliations, but he feels that students should be surrounded as far as practicable with influences which will cause them to acknowledge a Divine Being.

Particular emphasis will be laid on character training, as Mr. Austin is firmly of the opinion that this should be emphasized more and more in business. In his long experience with other men he has seen that failures are more often the result of weakness of character than of ignorance of business conditions. He realizes the difficulty of character education, but he feels that the ethical note should be dominant in the training of the F. C. Austin scholars.

Ten Selections a Year

It is the present plan to select 10 new scholars each year for the next five years. After the five years of what might be termed pioneering in this new course in business training, the university will be prepared to take on as many scholars as the $200,000 annual income will permit. Mr. Austin has announced that his recent gift to the university will be increased.

Ultimately, he hopes that his gift will be sufficient to care for 300 or 400 F. C. Austin scholars a year.

As soon as a sufficient number of Austin scholars are in residence at Northwestern University, dormitories will be erected for their exclusive use. All of the Austin scholars, as alumni, will be expected to cooperate in the administration of the foundation and in the selecting of their successors. It is planned that these alumni shall meet annually in quarters especially provided for such meetings and that they shall confer upon matters of mutual interest or upon promotion of the foundation and of the scholars.

President Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University regards this gift of Mr. Austin's as one of the most valuable the university has ever received.

"Mr. Austin's plans for the F. C. Austin scholarship foundation hold great promise for future service to the world," said President Scott.

"The establishment of the Austin foundation, coming as it does on the heels of the William A. Vawter foundation at Northwestern University for a lectureship in business ethics, indicates a growing interest in placing business education on a higher ethical and scientific plane. Sending out young men with high ethical standards will exercise an influence in raising the standards of business ethics in the various fields into which these men will go."

Mr. Austin himself is a product of the school of hard knocks. He was born on a farm near Skaneateles, N. Y., 76 years ago. He did not attend college, but came west when he was about 18 years old and entered the employ of his uncle, who had established in Chicago a hardware manufacturers' agency.

Boys and Girls as Source of Leadership, by Hoover

One civilization after another has been wrecked upon the attempt to secure sufficient leadership from a single group or class. If we would constantly refresh our leadership with the ideals of our people, we must draw constantly on the general mass. The full opportunity for every boy or girl to rise through the selective process of education can alone secure to us this leadership.—Herbert Hoover.

Carving Soap Dinosaurs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—Carving ancient dinosaurs and other extinct creatures out of soap is a method of teaching zoology which Prof. Robert Kingman of Washburn College has recently introduced among his students. After seeing a collection of crude carvings from soap made by a friend in western Kansas, Professor Kingman visualized the possibility of manufacturing reproductions of ancient mammals to display before his classes. He started whittling on bars of soap with a pen knife, and as a result, the display shelves of the zoology department at Washburn now contain 17 miniature dinosaurs, pteranodons, and other creatures. To make the carvings permanent, a coating of shellac has been brushed over them, giving them a shiny appearance as though having been carved from actual ivory.

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EDUCATIONAL

College in Oklahoma to Set Up Industries for Student Self-Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stillwater, Okla.

PLANS for the establishment of a number of industries which will provide part-time employment for 500 students have been announced by President Henry G. Bennett of the Oklahoma A. and M. College. Students who attend A. and M. this fall will be able to secure work in these industries.

The organization which will control these industries will be separate from the college but will work closely with the administration.

Definite steps have been taken in the installation of a tile and pottery factory and a broom factory. Hand-weaving looms and wood-working tools have been purchased to supply students with labor. A student self-help farm has been established which will provide employment of 40 or 50 boys. Announcement was also made that students who wish to bring two cows to Stillwater with them will have feed and accommodations furnished at cost by the college.

In order that no student will spend an undue amount of time working, a general limitation of four hours a day has been set as the maximum which a student may devote to working. On an average it is believed that a student can carry 12 hours of college work a week and devote four hours a day to work without seriously interfering with his normal mental, social and physical development.

Each of the new industries which is set up in co-operation with the A. & M. College will be self-supporting although no effort will be made to make a profit. The aim will be simply to furnish means of employment to students of the college.

Decision to adopt this plan was made after a thorough study of each industry by a competent, disinterested person. It was necessary to select some line of work adaptable to the training, age and experience of college students and which could be performed under desirable conditions. Efforts were also made to select the lines of work which would not seriously interfere with industries already operating in the state. It is planned to set up $150,000 as fixed capital and revolving funds for industries by which college men and women may earn their expenses. It is expected that outside agencies will give assistance in financing.

The self-help farm which is located near Perkins will consist of 100 acres of cotton, 80 acres of wheat, 100 acres of oats and 40 acres of truck crops. It is estimated that 12 boys can be used on this farm, each working half a day. Other projects such as stock feeding, poultry raising and others, will probably be adopted at a later time.

Machinery for the woodworking plant worth more than $7000 has already been or soon will be purchased. It will be located in the Shops Building. For the present the woodworking project will be devoted to the manufacture of desks, chairs and other furniture for use at the college. Should the quality of work and the economy of products justify, other lines may be added.

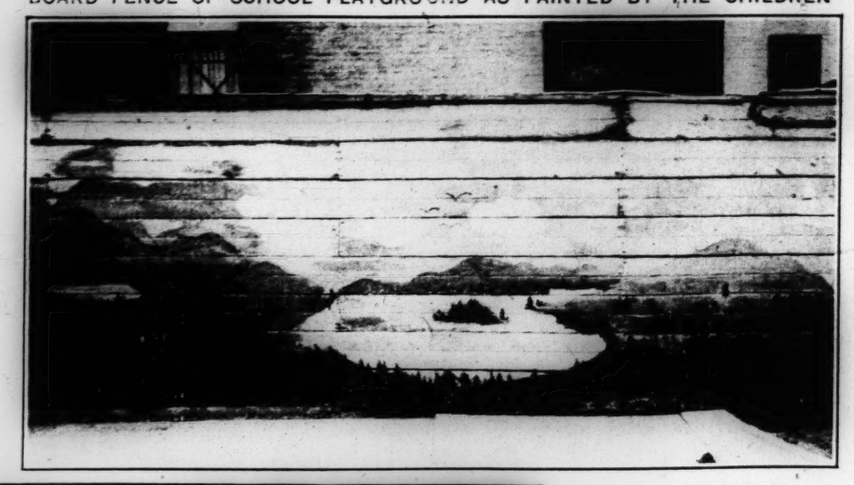
In connection with the self-help industries plan, President Bennett also announced that plans were going forward for the creation of larger loan funds. Although a fund of about $75,000 for a loan fund is made available by Lew Wentz of Ponca City, and in addition there are other smaller sums, there is need for still more money to be used for the purpose of making loans to worthy students.

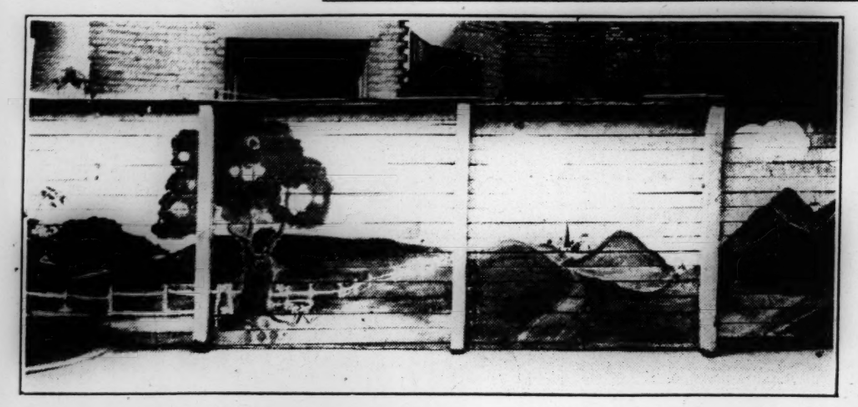
It is planned to make initial scholarship loans in the amount of $50 to students who after investigations prove worthy, provided that their entrance into college would otherwise be impossible or highly unlikely.

The present tentative plan is to ask each bank in Oklahoma to establish two scholarship loans of $50 each to be awarded in co-operation with this institution. These loans would be paid back at the rate of $5 a month by the beneficiary.

President Bennett feels that all students granted industrial loans should be required to join a joint stock association assuming joint liability for all loans granted in a manner similar to the joint stock land bank.

BOARD FENCE OF SCHOOL PLAYGROUND AS PAINTED BY THE CHILDREN





So Delighted Have Neighboring Home Owners Become Over This Fence Decoration by the Houghton School of New York's West Side, That They Have Considered Having the Children Come and Do Theirs.

More Real Work for the Boys

By DENNIS H. STOVALL

ONE of the best "boy speeches" ever made was that given by Calvin Coolidge while he was President. He was addressing a group of boys who had come a considerable distance to meet the Nation's chief. Mr. Coolidge's talk was characteristic. It consisted of six terse words: "Work hard, boys, and behave yourselves!" That was all. When he had said it, he shook hands with the youthful visitors and they departed, impressed and pleased.

"Some speech!" one of the boys commented a while later.

"You said it!" another responded. "It's the only speech I ever heard that I could afterward repeat from start to finish!"

All the learned psychologists, experts and boy leaders in America, of which we have aplenty, could not have covered the much-discussed "boy problem" more completely. Nor could they offer a better solution. What our boys need, above and beyond all other things, is work: Creative, constructive work. Not make-believe "activities," but something interesting and worth while, in the doing and the completion of which the boys see tangible results accomplished.

When the kitchen woodbox and the old kerosene lamp went into limbo, America, or a very considerable portion of it anyhow, was confronted with a national problem: Wood to cut, kindling to split, sooty lamp globes to clean, had for many generations made up the daily chores for countless American boys. Almost over night, except in the more remote rural sections, these disappeared. Vast numbers of our boys have no regular "daily job"—unfailingly to gear them to the work and routine of the home.

It seems to me that we are teaching our boys almost everything these days, except how to work. Too much leisure, when such leisure is not properly employed, will prove a problem with any boy—in the same way, and as certainly, as it proves a problem in the life of a full-grown man.

Leisure time, of which we are getting more and more as we progress in natural science and invention, merits our greatest consideration. Certainly it is at present a handicap of modern youth, though it should, and ought to be, a great blessing.

Every active, vigorous boy is going to keep busy—at something. He can't be induced to sit in a corner and twiddle his thumbs. Reading, recreation and work are the three main currents through which the boy may spend his "unprogrammed time." Rather than being a handicap, this "unprogrammed" period should be the boy's great opportunity. Summer camps, playgrounds, organized activities may keep the boy busy, but they do not give him work, in a real sense. Often they are a bore to him.

The writer has asked this question of scores and hundreds of city boys who were registering for summer camp: "What would you prefer to do, go to camp for 16 or 28 days' fun, or out on some ranch to work all summer where you could drive horses, milk cows, help in the harvest fields—and earn some real money?"

In almost every case the boys gave an outspoken preference for the ranch of the farm.

The writer believes there is altogether too much "program" forced into the life of modern-day youth. Little or no time is offered the boy to do his own planning, his own thinking. So much is handed him ready-made. Originality is smothered, creative impulses destroyed, and energetic zeal held at a minimum.

Thrice blessed are those boys, whether in city or country who have "chores to do," "milk routes," stock to feed, cows to milk—regular duties that must be done. "Only the boy who earns money can know the value of money" is an old yet a truthful adage. Eighty per cent of the nation's successful men were boys who knew how to work—and who did work.

Several of them became president of the United States. Calvin Coolidge knew what he was talking about when he made that six-word speech: "Work hard, boys, and behave yourselves!"

World Situations in Novels

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A GROUP of men and women sat round the fire in the top room of a high building in an English town of the southwest. A vigorous discussion was in progress on the value of the war novel in promoting international understanding and thereby world peace.

There was a considerable difference of opinion expressed. Some of the members placed their faith in the League of Nations; some saw hope in the Kellogg pact or in a readjustment of the peace settlement; whilst others maintained that only in a cultural understanding could good will among the nations be established.

These last had been reading some of the books which in the different countries had been written with the object of explaining through fiction the effects of the war machine upon the individual. They saw in the contemporary novelists of the different nations a new realization of the fundamental idea of humanity as well as an endeavor to interpret foreign life and hope to their own people.

Yet this discussion had another interest; for in a way it was an educational experiment, whereby a new method of teaching international politics was being evolved. The group was an adult class, conducted by a tutor from a university. The syllabus might have prescribed history textbooks and diplomatic documents for study; the lecturer might have kept to the political significance of recent events; but the group men and women, who from practical experience felt the necessity for breadth of vision in knowledge, used the discussion to give expression to their inmost needs.

After all, a fresh scheme for international study may be the result of this class: for are we not all teachers as well as taught, feeling our way along the road of understanding?

It is probable then that in the future the particular university responsible for this class will attempt to run a course of lectures, which will combine the study of contemporary literature with a knowledge and a consideration of political and social institutions and conditions. For the academic treatment may sometimes lay too much stress upon the general; the novel may counteract that tendency by placing the individual in the forefront of the picture.

It would seem then, that in a joint consideration of political forces and of special novels, the study of international problems may be advanced.

Teachers of Adult Groups by Radio

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The New University College at Hull has been busying itself in exploring the possibilities of wireless for adult education. Its use for schools is already well recognized and accepted but for the adult progress is still in the pioneer stage. The idea of a week-end school to experiment with the training of leaders for wireless discussion groups originated with Prof. T. H. Searls, who is head of the extra mural department of the university. Forty men and women met together not long ago to gain some experience in group leadership. The conference discussed how wireless groups ought to be recruited, and how conducted by their leaders. R. S. Lambert, in an address, said that comfort, warmth and absolute quiet were essential to success. He advocated the use of the literature published by the British Broadcasting Corporation to help students and of an adequate supply of books which could usually be obtained from a public library. Note taking during group listening, he thought, was often undesirable. Discussion might be started by challenging some phrase used by the lecturer or by reading out the questions which he had recommended for discussion. Broadcast talks should be followed up by correspondence with the lecturer and by visits to museums and art galleries, debates and the organization of regular reading or study circles.

The conference then formed itself into three specimen discussion groups which tried their hands in following a talk specially radiocast from Manchester.

Bringing Young Folks to Books in Library Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

EARLY 'teens have long been recognized as good reading years. Then it is that boys and girls are reaching out to find books which they themselves call good. The directed study of literature should certainly lead to book hunger. And surely one measure of the worth of all class activity is the ability students show in the selection and enjoyment of books, magazines and papers higher in standard than those they would otherwise have read. The habits now formed in their pleasure reading will persist into the work period of life when the hours of leisure are few.

The library period held weekly or semi-monthly and replacing the reading or literature lesson has a recognized place in the program of many junior high schools. Whether the group be in charge of the librarian or of the English teacher it is most desirable to meet in the library rather than in the classroom. The book-filled shelves make a fitting background and help to give the weekly library hour the charm of the uncommonplace.

We want, if possible, at this period to approximate the out of school situation in which enthusiastic readers enjoy sharing each other's comments and criticisms. There should be a happy, free attitude, that of the club rather than that of the classroom.

Stimulus must be given those students who are reading not at all, and guidance is needed for many who are, as we say, fairly eating up books and in their hunger choosing much that is unworthy.

Successful Plans

It is well for the group procedure to vary that the pupils may have the zest of the unexpected. The following plans have been successfully used:

1. There may be silent reading, the children just enjoying their books while the librarian has individual conferences in which she comes into closer touch with each reader's tastes and needs.

2. An informal group discussion may be held in which each shows his book to the class, reading a portion which seems especially well phrased or which presents a new idea or a laugh-provoking incident.

3. Selected readers may give what they call "sales talks," in which they recommend their chosen books. These talks are carefully planned but are given in an informal conversational manner. Instead of dreading these talks as they did the old type "book report," children are found volunteering days ahead to praise their favorites. These talks do much to stimulate wider reading interests.

4. The librarian may bring to the class books which the children have not discovered. Briefly and enthusiastically she calls attention to the binding and illustrations, introduces the plot without telling its solution, and perhaps reads a few pages to show the style. Books thus shown are sure to circulate.

5. Pupils and librarian may enjoy a book together. This reading should be quite informal. The book is not to be taught nor studied nor tested. It is to be read and talked over and laughed over. Here is the teacher's chance to show children how to read a book to make it one's own, to get from it the keenest pleasure and the highest value.

6. The boys and girls may share their ideas as to book buying. They may be encouraged to buy with their own spending money books which they love and wish to read many times. It means much to a boy or girl to have even one little shelf of books that are his own and that become a lasting influence because often handled and conned over.

The book list, the bulletin board, and the catalogue case of recommendation cards are valuable supplements to the activities of the library hour.

The excellent grade lists published by the American Library Association and by state librarians are based upon careful investigation and research. The librarian or teacher who knows the resources of the local library and knows also the tastes and interests of her young readers refers to these standards when making her reading lists. Care must be taken not to restrict the children to a list too limited nor too closely graded, for in no other type of school work do children show a wider range of abilities and tastes.

Wholesome and Varied

All books must present a wholesome phase of life, and be what is called good literature. There must be wide variation in style and theme. In each list should be some books which have lived long and are of social value because so widely known. There should also be the best books by contemporary writers, for these recent books the boys and girls find always around them and they must learn to choose with discrimination. Graphs which show the number of books read by each pupil are recommended as stimulus rather than the customary requirement of a set number of books to be read each term.

Any ingenious teacher will find many uses for a library bulletin board. Upon it may be displayed the attractive, colorful paper jackets of the new books being added to the shelves. Posters made by the children, lists of books or articles bearing upon some timely problem or interest may be here seen. The children will learn to expect a surprise daily.

In one library a card file was made to hold cards 5" by 6". Each card had a space for a name, title of book and author, date when book was finished and these questions: Would you recommend this book to others? Why? The readers were encouraged to write frankly and concisely. A boy who recommended "Mr. Stubb's Brother" by Otis, closed his paragraph by saying, "You can't afford to miss reading it" and another says of Grinnel's "Jack the Young Ranchman," "The book is very interesting from the beginning and makes you anxious to see what is coming on the next page." We are all greatly interested in what our friends are reading and the opinion of a classmate weighs much with boys and girls. These cards and the "I recommend" talks are especially helpful in encouraging a happy, comradely feeling in the group as well as in building up reading interests.

To study boys and girls is as needful as to study books, and the librarian values this library hour as a time in which she may come to know the children in an intimate, friendly and very helpful way.

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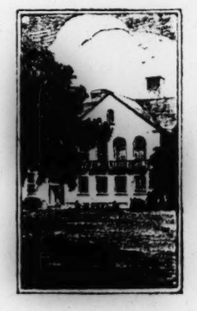
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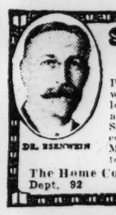
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Household Arts and Crafts

Housekeeping as a Part-Time Occupation

A THICK HOT lamb stew, ready to serve in 35 minutes after the professional woman had taken off her hat in her apartment, astonished the guest who later learned from the same woman many suggestions to a home-cooked dinner after a day in the professional world.

Sometimes practicing a profession and maintaining a happy home even when there are children of school age is possible, the writer discovered upon interviewing this friend.

"The secret," she declared, "lies in refusing to give time to nonessentials, in declining to spend innumerable minutes on puttering, in doing little jobs which require a maximum of time and give only a minimum of satisfaction."

Quick Methods Bring Good Results

"Spending half a morning," she humorously explained with some exaggeration, "in sifting flour and beating eggs for an angel food cake which just because it is delicious, disappears in less time than it takes to repeat the recipe, is not in my category.

"Difficult frostings for cake requiring one to stand first on one foot, then the other, holding a spoon in the air waiting for the moment when the sugar will string—the time consumed being equivalent to washing up a whole sinkful of dishes was another example of what not to do. Rather does this expeditious woman put a little butter and powdered sugar together with cream and flavoring and thus produce a simply frosted cake in a few minutes.

"The mystery of the lamb stew was cleared. The lamb had been purchased the night before on the way home and while the home maker was supervising the preparation of other foods, she had braised the lamb in a skillet, later putting it in her Dutch oven with a little water. Then it was left to simmer slowly during the evening needing no attention whatever from her. The following evening the vegetables, already prepared in small size for quick cooking, were dropped into the lamb juice. Batter for dumplings, consisting only of milk, flour, baking powder and salt was stirred in a jiffy. At the end of 25 minutes, the vegetables, then almost thoroughly cooked, were topped with the gobs of thick batter, which in 10 minutes puffed into balls of snowy lightness. A head lettuce salad and simple dessert were all that were necessary to complete an adequate and completely home-cooked dinner.

"The writer has often compared the efforts of women who spend most of their time at home with those of women who have only a few minutes in the evening for preparing the dinner, and has wondered why the latter have food just as delicious and just as well prepared as those who fuss all day. Perhaps the business woman has something to teach many a domestic woman about housekeeping.

Menus Based on Time Consistency

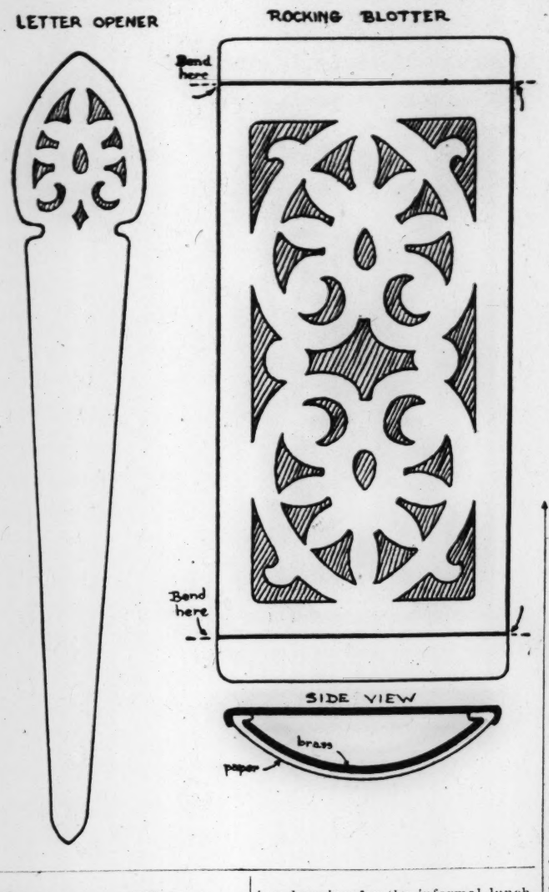
"Don't let one item of the meal delay the whole," advised a journalist, who does feature stories during the day and is a very charming hostess in the evening. From her the writer learned that rules of color and particularly palatable combinations must be sacrificed for time considerations.

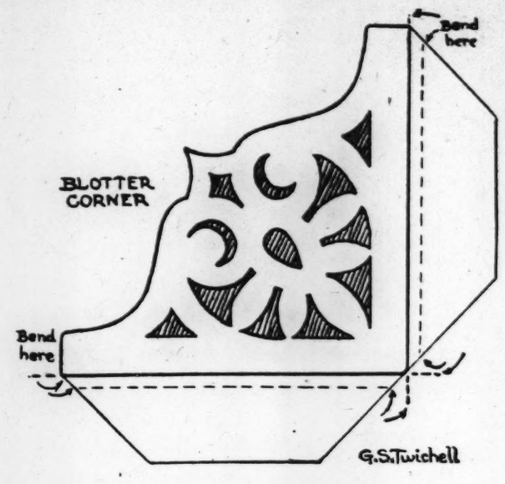
"For instance, when fried potatoes and chops are a basis for a menu—neither taking much time—it would obviously be foolish to choose boiled beets which take at least two hours for cooking, thus keeping one's thoughts on the kitchen unnecessarily long. It would be better to open a can of vegetables that particular night, so that the whole dinner could be prepared in less than half an hour and leave vegetables which take a considerable time for preparation to an occasion when roast meets are served.

"Occasionally, when a half day is spent at home and a roast is simmering in the oven, then is the time to have baked potatoes, baked squash, pie for dessert, fresh vegetables requiring a long time, for they all can be cooked simultaneously with the other items of the same meal. Thus menus are composed by this businesslike woman on the basis of the length of time consumed by each item, and she maintains that a total of two hours a week can be saved by watching this point alone, and she added with a twinkle in her eye, 'In two hours many stockings can be darned.'

"Besides, with careful planning and simple enough meals at home, the budget is generally such as to allow one dinner, and sometimes two, to be taken in a tea room or restaurant. This gives variety, for on such a menu may be chosen the dishes most difficult to prepare at home, such as roast pork, roast lamb, candied sweet potatoes, fancy pastry. Fresh fruits and simple salads easily served at home, are never ordered in restaurants by this woman, who thus secures a varied diet.

"One woman extremely interested in educational work is a marvel to her friends. She has a son in the fifth grade and a daughter in high school, and she herself goes out five days a week on educational work. Her secret is to have all the family working together on the home plans. Just as each one has his own individual work during the day, so when the family comes together at five-thirty, they all pitch in and help toward making the dinner a four-partnership affair. Keeping the apartment in order and clean is also a family project. The son is taught not only to keep his own possessions in order, but he thinks nothing of being called upon occasionally to tidy up the living-room when guests are expected; and the daughter is sometimes delegated to prepare a light refreshment to be served to company.





A Desk Set, the Motives in Which Are Capable of Adaptation to Other Pieces.

Jewelry Making for Summer Camps

III

THIS is the last of a series of three articles on simple jewelry and metalwork for summer camps, the other two articles having been published in The Christian Science Monitor on June 28 and July 19.

The desk set illustrated presents a most interesting problem, and may be carried out in several different ways. Brass, copper or German silver may be used, and additional pieces made by carefully planning and rearranging the motifs to fit the new articles. A desk calendar can be fashioned by omitting the lower motif entirely from the blotter design, and adding about two inches extra length to the piece of metal. Bend the extra length back to serve as base, slanting the upright portion backward a little so it will stand without tipping forward. Drill holes at the proper places, and attach the calendar pad with paper fasteners. A new pad may be put on each year. Gauge 20 metal may be used for the calendar.

Book Ends and Blotter

Small book ends may be made in a similar manner, omitting the lower half of the motif, and planning for margin carefully. These book ends might be about 4 x 5 inches, or even smaller, with an extra 2½ inches added to be bent under for the base. Corners should be rounded slightly, and a lining of felt shellacked to the bases to keep them from scratching the furniture. Book ends for larger books can be made by using the blotter design as it is, turning it sideways and applying it near the top of the metal, leaving a little more margin at the top than at the sides. Large book ends should be made of 18 gauge metal, the size being possibly 5½ x 6½ inches, with an additional 4 inches for bending under. Use a plain rectangular shape with rounded corners. Copper should be hammered first, to make it smooth and stiff, but brass will not need hammering. Do all hammering before cutting out or saw piercing. Another way to develop this design for large book ends is to use the blotter pattern as an applied design, cutting it from No. 20 brass, and riveting this piece to a heavy copper or brass background. This may be easier in some cases than to pierce the heavy metal, as it requires an extra wide saw frame for large pieces of work.

The rocking blotter may be made from No. 20 metal, either brass or copper. The illustration gives the pattern full size and the side view shows how the ends of the top are bent to hold the blotting paper with a strip of brass. Spring brass, gauge 22, is best, and it should be the same size as the blotter top. It can be sprung into place and will hold the paper firmly on a smooth curve. If preferred, the design may be cut out of brass and riveted to a copper background. In that case, omit from the brass part the ends designed to be bent under, but add this same length to the copper background after first adding about one-eighth inch all around to the original design, for a border.

If a knob is desired on the blotter, do not cut out the center opening, but make as large a circle as possible in the exact center of the panel, having the edges touch the rest of the pattern in four places. Then saw out the remaining openings, leaving the circle solid. A wooden or metal knob may be fastened to the top by inserting a screw or rivet through a hole drilled in the center of the circle.

Paper Knife

The letter opener should be made from a strip of metal about one-eighth inch thick. Most large hardware stores carry this narrow metal, and it is better to buy this whenever possible than to cut the strip from heavy metal. After piercing the design the sides and end of the blade are filed down, so they have a dull cutting edge—they should not be unpleasantly sharp. Begin filing quite a way back from the edge, using a coarse file, and gently round the surface off toward the edges, rather than make a sharp angle. Finish with finer files, then with emery cloth of varying grades until the surface is smooth. If possible to use a polishing lathe, buff the blade to a perfectly smooth surface. Use hard felt buffs, not brushes.

The motif at the top of the letter opener is another one of the adaptable designs which may be used for several other articles. It will serve for the ends of wide bracelets by simply connecting the pierced portions with a plain section of the same width. Buckles may be made by planning for the hooked tongue part on one side and the slot on the other, and soldering narrow strips across the backs through which to run the belt.

Use gauge 20 metal for the blotter corners. The drawings show where to make the first bend, that is, on the heavy black lines. If the blotter pad is a thin one, the second bend may come on the dotted line, but if it is thick, bend farther away to allow more room. Find a piece of metal the same thickness as the pad, and bend the corners over that, using a wooden mallet to prevent marring the surfaces. If the blotter is very large, widen the border of the design all around and enlarge the bent-over parts. When the pad is a two-layer one, raise the corners of the upper layer, and insert the bent-over edges of the metal corners, shellacking them in place when fitted.

G. S. T.

New Salads for Summer Days

FOR the midday lunch, the 6 o'clock tea, or the Sunday night supper, a salad is very often the central dish around which the simple meal is built.

Green Gage Balls

An easily prepared salad is made by mixing two cupfuls of grated American yellow cheese with ½ cupful of chopped celery and nutmeats and sufficient mayonnaise to allow the mixture to be formed into balls. After draining a can of green-gage plums from their juice, stuff them with the cheese and serve four or five of the balls on crisp lettuce topped with mayonnaise. Three of the green balls served as centers on three slices of ice-cold tomatoes make a colorful dish. Plain salted crackers dusted with paprika go well with this salad, served with a fruit punch.

Almond Surprise Salad

When guests are invited to tea, the following fruit salad never fails to please. The addition of almonds gives it a note of mystery and the sauce has a special flavor of its own which piques the curiosity.

Six oranges; 3 apples with skins left on; 1 large can of sliced pineapple; 1 bunch, or one can, of grapes; ½ cupful or more of blanched and quartered almonds.

Remove the seeds from the fruit and cut it into small pieces. Serve on lettuce with the following sauce:

One cupful of sugar; 1 cupful of boiling water or pineapple juice; 6 level teaspoonfuls of flour; juice of ½ lemon and 1 orange; grated rind of the orange; 1 cupful of whipped cream.

This salad is delicious served with cheese straws and iced cocoa.

Molded Cheese Salad

For a reception no salad is more delicate that this one, which is very popular among Uncle Sam's army hostesses.

One envelope of gelatine dissolved in ½ cupful of water; bring to a boil the juice from one large can of pineapple and pour it over the gelatine; dice the pineapple and 1 green pepper; whip 1 pint of cream and mix all with 2 packages of Philadelphia cream cheese and 1 cupful of nutmeats; mold and serve on lettuce with assorted sandwiches, olives, cake, and a cold drink.

P&Q Salad

An inexpensive, but very attractive and delicious salad for hot days is made with pineapple and cucumbers thus acquiring its alphabetical name. The amount given serves 12.

Two packages of lemon jelly; 1 large can of grated pineapple; 6 medium cucumbers.

Drain the juice from the pineapple and add it to the water used for the jelly, being sure not to use as much water as is required for a package (1 pt.) as the salad must be stiff enough to cut. When the jelly begins to congeal, add the pineapple and diced cucumbers; pour into molds which have been rinsed with cold water or into a flat pan that it may be cut in squares. Serve with meat or nut sandwiches, potato chips and a cold drink. Three or four tips of asparagus laid upon the sliced salad mold before topping it with mayonnaise makes a more substantial dish.

Every Day Salad

Two cupfuls of shaved cabbage; ½ cupful of celery, chopped; 1 large or 2 medium tomatoes, diced; ½ teaspoonful of sugar; ¼ teaspoonful of salt; salad oil.

This salad is quickly made and the ingredients may be kept in the ice box and the salad mixed a few moments before serving, in order that the cabbage remain crisp. If celery is not available, celery seed may be substituted. No acid is required as the tomato juice is sufficient. Mix the ingredients in a large bowl and toss them lightly together with the oil. Serve with baked beans and iced milk.

Beds End to End

In the summer cottage, where space is sometimes at a premium and two brothers or two sisters must occupy the same room, the placing of the single beds can do much toward making for privacy. A method that has proved satisfactory is to place the beds with the full lengths against the wall and foot-to-foot, rather than side-by-side. This arrangement makes it possible for an ordinary screen to be placed between the ends of the two beds which would not be possible if the beds were beside each other. By placing the beds with ends almost touching, the heads of the beds are far apart, allowing the occupant of each bed to have a small reading light without seriously inconveniencing the other person. If such an arrangement is to be permanent, it can be developed into quite a feature of the room, allowing much individuality in the way of pictures on the long side wall against which the bed is placed, or small hanging bookshelves. An interior decorator successfully planned such a room for two sisters, using composition wall boarding to outline a shallow alcove of a width to accommodate two narrow beds and an upright dividing the space at the point where the ends of the beds would touch. Cretonne curtains to match the bed coverings were decorative as well as useful, affording entire privacy when closely drawn.

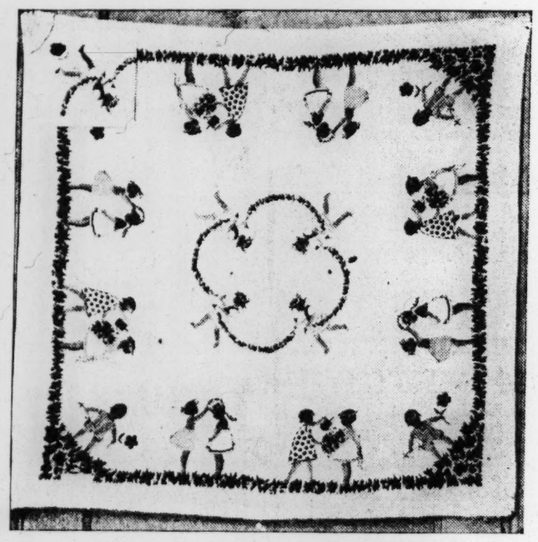
Gay Napery for the Summer Home

WITH gay summer activities and the family living in country or seashore homes, the housekeeper is concerned among other things with napery that shall afford the practical wearing qualities required, and at the same time present pleasing attractiveness. Such textiles are shown this year in colorful abundance.

A German manufacturer, with office in New York, whose goods are known for their exquisite workmanship and originality, is exhibiting a tablecloth in natural linen, a sort of eggshell gray-white, in plain damask weave, with a wide border in the variegated colors of the rainbow. At the outer edge was a 2½-inch stripe of pink, then a stripe of green, then a yellow and a blue stripe, and, last of all, a one-half-inch stripe of orchid bordering the body of the cloth. Napkins may be had to match the cloth. This set carries strong appeal for sunroom dining, for in sections where daylight-saving time is effective the dinner often is served before the sun has set.

Even more brilliant, and peculiarly appropriate for woodsy picnics and other summer uses was a table-cloth of heavy damask, plain-woven in solid color of brilliant yellow, as golden as a field of dandelions suddenly huddled together in secret whisperings, their green all shuttered over by golden petals. This cloth bears a 2-inch border in contrasting color; and the set of cloth and napkins may be had also in pink and pastel green.

A luncheon set was of heavy white cotton crepe with an inch-wide border of deep hedge-green, each piece of the set decorated with little bouquets of gay-colored flowers printed on the chalk-white of the centers. Borders in other colors could be had if preferred. This was an inexpensive set, yet provided a novel and pleasing dressing for the informal luncheon table.



Courtesy C. W. Thiel, New York

Cloth for Children's Party, Printed in Gay Colors With Little Figures at Pretty Games.

The children, too, have been generously remembered, and there was a delightful cloth for a children's tea party, of eggshell linen of heavy weave, and printed upon it in gay colors were children at their games of London Bridge, All Around the Mulberry Bush, Queen of the May, and others dear to childhood. Miss Six-Year-Old entertaining her small friends could but be happy in inviting her guests to a table so charmingly covered. This cloth is inexpensive, and will launder well, it was stated.

Unusual Designs

But as every occasion in the summer home is not informal, so, too, provision has been made for the more formal luncheon. There was an exquisite luncheon set in sheer handkerchief linen, plain except for threads drawn to form four-inch squares over the entire cloth, and a hemstitched border. It was reminding of cool shadows and a murmuring brook in its sheer summery appeal. Cloth and napkins could be finished with monograms if desired.

Another luncheon set the younger members of the family would admire was a linen printed solidly with pink-tinted apples among their scarcely green leaves—a lovely and most unusual design—and with napkins to correspond.

Then, too, there were luncheon sets in plain damask in solid green or pink or yellow, with contrasting border and napkins to match. These are easily tubbed and with them the hostess need not worry about possible fruit stains.

There was a lovely two-piece breakfast set composed of tray cloth and one napkin. They were in dainty linen in pastel colors, with delicately embroidered edge, and a monogram in the corner of each piece.

A banquet cloth made of a solid piece of eggshell linen was handsomely embroidered in live-oak design, the openwork elaborately stitched by the skilled fingers of a craftswoman who had inherited her knowledge from generations of forbears similarly employed. The design was particularly pleasing for a summer home, and the body of the cloth gave an effect of sturdiness adequate for its uses; yet, without perishable delicacy of texture it was, nevertheless, sufficiently elegant for any function of the summer.

A Novelty

A decided novelty quite new in design were small diamond-shaped doilies for serving ice cream or fruit punches, made of sheer linen in pink, green, or other pastel colors, and with monograms in one pointed corner.

Towels of silk in a heavy weave were to be had in solid colors and in novelty stripes, with a two-inch border in plain contrasting color at each end, with monogram if desired.

Despite the very unusual character of these goods in their brilliant colors, the manufacturer guarantees, it was stated, all of these linens and silks, both printed and plain, to be fast colors, which come from a careful laundry unaffected, a quality that will not fail to impress the woman familiar with the care of linens.

J. S. J.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

THERE are many sounds almost unheard, and often unnoticed at the time of their coming, which contribute to the song of our daily living. The "voice of pines heard in the darkness of a midnight gale"; a gentle rustle and whisper as breezes fan the leaves in our favorite tree; sometimes the sounds of busy wheels or even the hum of trolley cars if they be far enough distant, return to us and seem, in our memory, to have contributed an integral part to life.

Recently a few women were talking of remembered sights and sounds in their childhood home "back in the 80's." The melody of old-time airs seemed to pervade the room as they spoke of the choir in the little church and of the singing school.

One woman had been intently thinking for some time and at last she said "You all remember that back shed room in our house in the village where many of the household tasks were performed during the summer. It was from the doorway of that room that I heard a rhythm which not only transformed for me my daily round of duties such as washing, ironing, churning, and all the other tasks connected with a big house and large family in those days, but has remained with me as an outstanding delight through all these years."

She continued by explaining that the door of this room always stood open during the long summer days to allow the scent of clover and the lilting song of meadow larks to drift in from the rolling meadows, beyond which was the river where the red-winged blackbirds sang their "O ka lee," and that on the bank of this river was the village blacksmith shop, and a bit farther down the stream the saw mill.

The village smith was a busy man in those days. Sparks flew, and the blows on his anvil shaped the red-hot metal at his will; but shaping metal was not the only function performed by these blows, they served to beat time to the song with which he always accompanied his work, while from the mill farther away would come the murmuring buzz and hum of a saw slicing its way through green logs from the neighboring hills, making a faint obligato as though from stringed instruments.

The tempo of the music was always fitted to the type of task in hand. "O, don't you remember Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt?" was a favorite when blows were rather gentle and not very rapid, something being shaped which required careful attention. A whistled hornpipe would gallop down to the water and back across the meadow to the room with the open door, when blows rained hard and fast on something requiring more force and less care. Again the smooth, quiet air of "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton," was heard as the big handle of the bellows moved slowly up and down fanning into leaping flames the embers on the forge.

Many hours the "flatiron" (rightly named a sad iron) moved back and forth, smoothing linens to the rhythm of the song. Rapidly if so said the tune heard from the shop, more slowly if that was the smithy's chosen tempo. It sometimes became necessary to select just the garment or article that could best be treated at the required tempo, for it was quite impossible to work "out of step" to the music. Household tasks went more easily when the anvil and sawmill sang songs for it. The handle of the rotary churn went more smoothly to the tune heard from the shop by the river. Best of all, the memory left is of the harmony and not of the toil.

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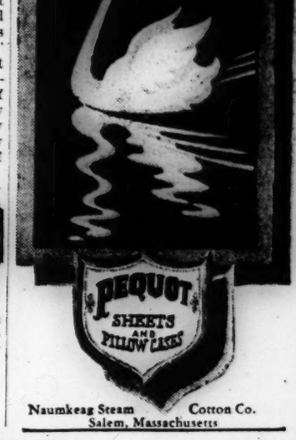
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Pottery of Ancient Mound Builders to Be Displayed in Illinois Museum

Domestic Utensils Used by America's Earliest Inhabitants and Unearthed in Alluvial Mississippi Plains Near St. Louis Preserved by State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLLINSVILLE, Ill. — Primitive utensils in pottery and stone which the ancient Mound Builders used in everyday domestic life and other relics taken from the Cahokia group of mounds on United States highway No 40 between Collinsville and East St. Louis are to be chosen from various collections for display in a special museum which the State of Illinois will erect at the base of the largest mound.

The Cahokia Mound Park, bought four years ago by the State, will be one of the first beneficiaries of the $353,400 fund voted by the State Legislature for the improvement and maintenance of Illinois parks in the next two years. The museum will be of Pueblo design approximating the style of the Indian stucco houses of the Southwest. The structure will include a large relic room, rest rooms for tourists and living quarters for the custodian.

On the State's property of 144 acres is Old Cahokia, said to be the largest Indian mound in the United States, together with seven smaller mounds and a lake. The entire group of mounds scattered over the Mississippi alluvial plain across the river from St. Louis, known as the "American Bottoms," numbers about 80. Cultivation and erosion have reduced many, until they are barely discernible. Old Cahokia, covering some 13 acres itself, is in splendid condition. Large trees on its grassy terraces make it an ideal park.

Some of the mounds have been tunneled into, the results being ample to convince authorities of the hand-made origin of the relics. Many of them are now in the Museum of Natural History at the University of Illinois. Harry H. Cleaveland, director of the State Department of Public Works and Buildings, in announcing the project, said: "Our policy is to develop state parks in a way that will make the people get the fullest enjoyment out of them."

Hoover Better-Prisons Program Hailed at Williamstown Institute

(Continued from Page 1)

inant interest, has been a complete and total failure. The principal responsibility of our prison system should not be revenge. It should be to develop and change the life interests of the so-called criminal.

"In the main our prisons furnish no new, constructive, habit-forming experience. Prisoners of all sorts and descriptions, of all states of mental and moral standards, are herded into crowded cells which are inadequate and unsanitary, and their principal occupation is to feed upon their past experience or to construct into the future a new life built upon that past experience.

"Under such conditions, and these conditions widely prevail, the prison becomes an instrument for perpetuating the prisoner's criminal past and even giving it greater emotional intensity.

"Here is where Thomas Mott Osborne made his greatest contribution, and here is where prison reform must take its start. Prison life should be given a community interest and the criminal should be given a present and habit-forming life which will be premised upon the fact that the largest number of prisoners are ultimately to be returned to society.

Return to Community

"The community, through its penological system, must make some provision for their return to the community, and that provision can best be made by developing a community life within the prison."

It was also Dr. Tannenbaum's contention that penal administration too often centers about the fear of escape, and that consequently its vital purpose of reconstructing character is vitiated. He argued that it would be better to risk an occasional escape than to frustrate the whole penal purpose.

There is not so much more crime these days, according to Dr. Tannenbaum, but rather there is more of a different kind. He gave it as his conclusion that until the cities rid themselves of the alliance between dishonest politicians and the criminal element, organized professional crime will continue.

Great Britain's adamant attitude against the reparations allotments under the Young plan, as expressed by Philip Snowden at the Hague conference, indicates a sharp break "with the policy of following France" Prof. Jacob Viner, economist of the University of Chicago, declared at his round table on inter-allied debts and reparations.

No Longer Follows France

"The Labor Party has seized the opportunity presented by the reparations question to make clear to the world that Great Britain will no longer blindly follow French diplomacy, but is to strike out on a policy of her own," Professor Viner said.

"While it is of course to be hoped that there will not result from the dispute between England and France a failure of the powers to accept the Young plan, it is not altogether to be regretted that at last a great power has challenged France's leadership in post-war European diplomacy.

"One of the main features of the Young plan, is the ambiguity of its phrasing in certain parts, which serves to conceal the real nature of many of its concessions and especially aims to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of the United States Government.

"A connection not apparent on the surface, but none the less real, is established between German reparations and allied debt payments to the United States. The amount of the German payments in the first place is determined largely by the amounts due from various allies to the United States.

"Germany gets a pledge of two-thirds of the benefit of any debt reduction which the United States may grant to the allies during the next 37 years, and the benefit of any such reduction obtained by an allied power after 37 years is pledged wholly to Germany."

Rhineland Costs Shelved

Professor Viner added that a very important item in the Young plan which has not been generally noticed is its stipulation that the costs of the occupation of the Rhineland shall not come out of the regular Young annuities.

Financial arrangements on this point are to be made directly between the governments concerned. But since Germany is not likely to agree readily to pay the expenses of a foreign army on her soil, it will henceforth be difficult for France to continue the occupation unless at her own cost.

Dr. William T. Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research and co-author of "The Road to Plenty" and other economic works, presented to the full session of the institute a vivid statement on the much-discussed project for a "planned prosperity"—a project to which President Hoover is lending his active support.

"When we say that our standard of living has risen 25 per cent in a single generation, what do we mean?" he asked. "We mean, in other words, that for every four oranges, houses, cameras, coats and all the rest, which were used up by the average person a generation ago, the average person now uses up five. We mean that, and nothing else.

"Likewise if we say that the standard of living of the American farmer is 10 times as high as that of the Russian peasant, we mean that the American farmer consumes 10 times as much.

"Inventions and discoveries do not necessarily lift us to higher planes of living. Neither do electric refrigerator factories a mile long, or whole fleets of ships, or gushing oil wells, or fertile fields. Nor do warehouses bulging with food, or shop windows filled with the latest creations.

Depends Upon Use by People

"These things may or not result in higher standards of living. All depends on the extent to which the increased wealth actually gets into the hands of the people who use it.

"Increased consumption makes a higher standard of living. But how can we increase consumption? By increasing production, of course. But we cannot continue to produce more, unless we can sell more.

"In order to see what happens, imagine that all the makers of goods in the world have no way of distributing what they make, except through a monster penny-in-the-slot machine. Then the producers cannot long continue to employ workers and turn out goods at any faster rate than people receive pennies.

"And if the producers do not promptly return to the people all the pennies which are collected from the machine, then the people must receive pennies from other sources, and spend them, or else producers must discharge workers and reduce output.

"No use cramming the machine with goods for which there is no outlet. All that sounds absurdly simple. Still it is in all essentials precisely what happens in the actual business world.

Consumption Tunes Production

"And that is why nothing except money spent by consumers can keep the wheels of industry going. Consumption regulates production.

"So we need a new economics—an economics of consumption—to supplement traditional economic theory which is largely an economics of production.

"A year ago last winter in the midst of unprecedented prosperity and frantic stock speculation, the bread lines lengthened. Unemployment reached a new crisis. We had more machines, materials, money and men than we knew how to use.

"Why? Why were the wheels of business clogged with overproduction, when millions were suffering from underconsumption?

"Underconsumption—there, in a single word, is the answer. Unless goods are consumed, employers cannot keep on making them. And unless people have enough money to buy the goods, the goods are not consumed.

"Where does the power come from that keeps your automobile running? Not from the glaring headlights, or the plate glass, or the engine, or even from your own enthusiasm. The driving force, as you know perfectly well, is a steady supply of gasoline.

"What is the driving power behind business? Not bill boards, or show windows, or machines, or even optimism. You know from experience that nothing but money spent by consumers can keep the wheels of business moving.

"Now we are waiting for, and expecting some day, another business depression, another unemployment crisis, another crowding of the soup kitchens.

"But there is no need of standing helplessly by. That is a problem which can be solved. All the factors are subject to human control. It is readily possible to make the flow of money to consumers keep pace with the increased flow of consumers' goods. That is the chief objective of planned prosperity."

Trend Toward Mergers

Discussing the marked trend toward mergers in American business at the round table on trade problems, Dwight Farnham, an industrial engineer of New York, said that the Nation is rapidly becoming "combination-conscious," and he felt certain that combination is both inevitable and economically sound.

He remarked that predictions as to the ultimate outcome could not possibly be made with any positive accuracy, although he noted a tendency toward which he characterized as an "economic socialism," in which ownership of the great corporations would more and more rest, through possession of stock, in the hands of the workers themselves.

Dean William F. Notz of the school of foreign service, Georgetown University, outlining the character and scope of international cartels, described such combinations as one of the most successful mechanisms for the promotion of foreign trade. He believed that the Sherman anti-trust laws were essentially out of gear with the modern economic order.

Dean Notz deplored what he considered to be undue interference on the part of the Federal Government, particularly the Department of Justice, in its frequent investigations of trade developments.

With respect to the public utilities investigation, however, he declared that it was revealing a most "lamentable state," and he asserted that while the surface had only been scratched, the utility propaganda in the public schools thus far disclosed was "vicious and anti-social."

In his address on "Labor Policies in England" George Young, recently elected Labor member of Parliament, and for many years a member of the diplomatic service, said that the Labor Party is neither communistic nor has it any monopoly of Socialism.

"The Labor Party," he explained, "has since 1918 as a whole adopted social principles and policies, but owing to the general political and economic development in Great Britain, as elsewhere in the world, having substituted collectivist and socialist principles for the individualist philosophy prevalent in the last century, no. British Government, whether Conservative or Liberal, has passed any social legislation in the present century that was not Socialist in principle.

Piecemeal or Wholesale

"And the other difference between social legislation of Conservative and Liberal Governments and the Socialist proposals of the Labor Party are that Conservative and Liberal legislation introduces Socialism haphazard and piecemeal. That is to say, some scrap of Socialism is conceded to meet some emergency here, or some sop of Socialism is conceded to some organized interest there.

"Whereas on the other hand the Socialist proposals of the Labor Party are conceived as complete and constructive and whole, and an effort is made in them to reconcile the demands of their conflicting interests and ideals.

"As Labor has so far only succeeded in setting up Socialist governments that are in a minority in both houses, they have, of course, been unable to introduce their program at once and as a whole. But such Socialist proposals as have already been, and will in the near future be, put on the statute books are all integral parts of their complete scheme, and will be found to fit into it whenever it becomes possible for them to complete it."

With respect to Great Britain's new and so-called "flapper vote," Mr. Young felt that it had not in the main affected the balance of the parties, and that the women's vote thus far has merely weighted the pendulum swing of the nonpolitical, nonpartisan ballot.

It was his opinion that such a variety of interests and ideals of classes, and creeds of organizations and offices as was included in the Labor Party could only be united as solidly as they were by a cause that was almost religious and revolutionary in its appeal.

"The fact is," he said, "that there is a moral revolution proceeding in the United Kingdom that will be as radical in its results, if less sensational on the surface, as that which is taking place in the Union of Soviets. The Labor Party recognizes that any disturbance or disorder will be fatal to the progress of this moral revolution."

Imperialistic Exploitation Out of Style, Expert Tells Institute of World Unity

HYANNIS, Mass. (AP)—The world must soon decide between trusteeship and ruthless exploitation in the relations of powerful states to backward peoples, Dr. Parker T. Moon, associate professor of international relations at Columbia University, told the Institute of World Unity here in its fifth and concluding lecture on the future of imperialism.

"Although the instinct of imperialism has been the most fruitful source of international conflict since 1870," said Dr. Moon, "there are tendencies toward a liberalization of international methods today.

"Backward countries are stiffening their resistance to foreign domination, and may be expected to grow even more recalcitrant, for two reasons; first, because the doctrines of national patriotism and self-determination are taking deep root in dependent nations; second, because the League covenant and the Kellogg pact, if honorably observed, will rule out wars of conquest and threats of war between the great powers, on the one hand, and nations like China, Turkey, Persia, Abyssinia, Egypt and Siam on the other.

"Moreover, there is a trend toward gradual emancipation of existing colonies and protectorates. As the British dominions have recently graduated from the class of colonies into the class of independent nations, other peoples are demanding like freedom. Great Britain's treatment of Irak and Egypt points the way.

The chief point to consider, however, is that under modern conditions of industry and finance there is more profit in the mutually satisfactory relations of buyer and seller than in the one-sided relations of master and slave. We have seen this apply to individuals and classes; we shall next see it apply to the largest international groups."

'House Cleaning' Demanded in New York State Prisons

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Strong condemnation of existing conditions in the prisons of New York State was voiced by B. Roger Wales, State Senator from Broome, and member of the Baumes Crime Commission, in a statement just issued here.

"Prisoners are housed in cells not fit for human beings to live in," he declared. "The recent outbreaks make it imperative that the entire prison situation be brought to a head and a thorough house cleaning be had.

"Not only are enlargements necessary in the prisons to secure proper segregation, but adequate personnel is needed to install proper clinic classification, and modern shops are needed in all prisons to end idleness."

Big Liners to Have Brokerage Offices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Trading in stocks and bonds is about to be extended to the broad north Atlantic for the first time. M. J. Meehan & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have announced that they will open brokerage offices aboard the steamship Berengaria, of the Cunard Line, when that vessel steams from Southampton on Aug. 17. Radio connection with Wall Street will link the Berengaria with the latest ticker news from the New York Stock Exchange and from the curb exchange.

The company declares it has also completed plans for the establishment of similar offices aboard the Leviathan, of the United States Lines, when she steams from New York on Aug. 17.

The stock exchange has given authority to de Saint-Phalle & Co., to open brokerage offices aboard the steamships Ile de France and Paris, of the French Line.

NEW YORK MASONIC CHAPEL DEDICATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—The Sarah Hill Wiley Memorial Chapel at the Masonic Home Camp, Round Lake, erected by William J. Wiley, superintendent of the Masonic Home, as a memorial to his mother, Sarah Hill Wiley of New York City, and his two sons, William James Jr., and Harold Albert, has just been dedicated.

Services are nonsectarian, just as they are at the institution in Utica, conducted by the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, and are open to visitors at all times.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON—Combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks compare as follows (000 omitted):

	Aug. 7, 1929	July 31, 1928
Total gold reserves	$2,940,032	$2,924,063
Gold held exclusively against F R notes	1,556,995	1,553,079
Total reserves	3,123,346	3,109,419
Sec by US govt obliga	582,250	592,783
Other bills discounted	481,820	482,931
Bills bot in open mkt	79,158	74,567
Total bills on hand	1,143,228	1,150,281
Total U S govt sec	157,600	147,283
FR notes in actual cir	1,811,038	1,779,388
Member bnk res acct	2,322,858	2,355,284

Ratios of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the entire system as of Aug. 7 compared with the previous week and a year ago follow:

	Aug. 7, 1929	July 31, 1929	Aug. 8, 1928
Boston	81.7%	77.8%	77.6%
New York	69.1	71.0	72.7
Philadelphia	76.8	78.6	63.0
Cleveland	81.9	80.5	71.0
Richmond	66.7	63.3	54.1
Atlanta	63.8	63.2	55.5
Chicago	83.1	83.6	71.2
St. Louis	62.9	50.5	58.6
Minneapolis	75.6	75.3	69.6
Kansas City	79.0	78.1	72.3
Dallas	55.7	54.8	48.9
San Francisco	78.4	80.9	74.7
Total	74.6	74.4	69.5

The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York compares (000 omitted):

	Aug. 7, 1929	July 31, 1929
Gold held exclusively against F R notes	$241,099	$242,524
Total gold res	781,450	831,728
Total reserves	856,567	907,932
Total bills discounted	383,884	385,949
Bills bght in open mkt	26,868	21,105
Total US Gov sec	41,446	25,527
Total bills and sec	454,778	435,181
Total resources	1,535,385	1,588,648
F R notes in actual circ	310,140	308,008
Member bnks—res acct	912,069	958,870
Total deposits	928,929	970,896

The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Aug. 7, 1929	July 31, 1929
Total gold reserves	$243,551	$225,304
Gold held exclusively againts F R notes	143,222	134,295
Total reserves	256,254	236,977
Sec by US Gov obliga'ns	30,338	37,637
Other bills discounted	28,765	34,907
Bills bought in open mkt	11,835	10,254
Total bills on hand	70,938	82,798
F R notes in actual circ.	166,290	156,935
Member bank—resv acct	144,620	145,220

KOPPERS INTERESTS FORM NEW COMPANY

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, a Massachusetts voluntary trust, has been formed by the Koppers interests through filing of a declaration of trust dated July 18 with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. The trustees include Charles A. Coolidge Jr. and Paul C. Cabot of Boston and Thomas J. Michie Jr. of Pittsburgh. The trust will be located in Boston.

In addition to embracing the usual investment trust purposes with respect to securities, the declaration provides the trustees with power to manufacture, produce, purchase, mine or otherwise acquire, hold, own, use, sell or otherwise dispose of or deal in gas, coke, oil, tar, chemicals, iron, steel and other metals.

The shares authorized include 250,000 shares prior preference stock, $100 par, 4½ per cent cumulative dividend; 1,000,000 shares of preferred, $100 par, which would pay not over 7 per cent, and 2,000,000 no-par common shares.

UNITED AIRCRAFT TO ACQUIRE AVIAN CORP.

NEW YORK—United Aircraft & Transport Corporation will soon incorporate Northrop Aviation Corporation, which will take over assets of Avian Corporation of Los Angeles, headed by John K. Northrop and W. K. Jay, in exchange for 3000 shares of United Aircraft common, it has been announced. The new Northrop company will include several men who designed the Lockheed plane.

United Aircraft plans to construct a factory for the Northrop company at United's new airport at Burbank Field, Los Angeles.

This is the third recent acquisition of the United group, the others being Sikorsky Aviation Corporation and Stearman Company.

INVESTORS EQUITY STOCK IS LISTED

NEW YORK (AP)—The common stock of Investors Equity Company, Inc., an investment trust of the general management type, was traded in today for the first time on the New York Stock Exchange. The stock heretofore has been traded on the New York Curb Exchange.

The total cost of securities held by the company at the close of business on May 31, last, was $19,654,809, compared with a market value on that date of $20,583,504, an increase of $928,695 over the cost. The company was organized on June 1, 1927, and the market value of securities held on May 31, 1928, was $13,358,159, compared with a cost of $13,027,109. Earnings for the year ended May 31, 1929, totaled $2,047,197, equivalent to $4.47 a common share, compared with $304,420 in the preceding year.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
15 Acoustic Prod	5	5	5
4 Aeronautical Ind.	20¼	20¼	20¼
14 Aero Sup B	18⅛	18	18⅛
4 Aero Underwriters	35¾	35⅛	35⅛
5 Ainsworth Mfg	54	52⅝	53
140 Allied Po&Lt	89¾	86⅛	87½
1 Allied P&Lt pf	43	43	43
4 Allied P&L I pf	78	78	78
1 Alpha Port Cem't	43	43	43
10 Aluminum Goods	30	30	30
2 Am Brit & Cont	15	15	15
17 Am Cities P&Y A	70	68	68
140 Am Cit P&L B	50	49⅜	49⅝
24 Am Com Po A	28	27⅝	27⅝
18 Am Com Po B	38¼	38	38
10 Am Com Po war	9½	9	9½
10 Am Cont Oilfields	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Am Cyan A	70	70	70
51 Am Cyan B	62⅞	60½	62
3 Am Dept Stores	12	12	12
1 Am Dept Stores pf	89	89	89
48 Am & Fgn P war	111	108	111
9 Am Gas & El	208	205¼	207
†225 Am Lt&Trac	345½	341	345½
15 Am Invest B	32½	31½	32½
15 Am Invest war	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2 Am Invest rts	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
5 Am & Scott	25	25	25
1 Am Solv&Chem	33½	33½	33½
1 Am S&Ch ptc pf	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1 Am States P Ser A	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
150 Am Superpower	58⅝	57⅛	58⅝
1 Anchor Post Fence	44	44	44
3 Anglo-Chil Con Nit	38	38	38
4 Arcturus Rad Tube	39⅛	38¾	38¾
1 Arizona Globe	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Ark Nat Gas	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
76 Ark Nat Gas A	15	14¾	14¾
5 Ark Nat Gas pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Asso Dye & Print	11	11	11
15 Asso El Ind Ltd	10½	10¼	10½
25 Asso Gas El	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
26 Asso GasEl deb rts	16	14⅞	16
4 Asso Rayon pf	67⅞	66⅞	67⅞
2 Atl Fruit Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Autom Vot Mach	8	8	8
80 Aviation Corp	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞
1 Aviation Corp Am	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2 Aviation Securities	40	40	40
3 BellancaA'craft vtc	19	19	19
1 Blaw Knox	52½	52½	52½
3 Bliss Co	41⅞	41	41
35 Brazil Tr&Lt	69½	65½	68½
2 Brillo Mfg A	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
4 Bklyn City R'road	8	8	8
2 Budd (EG) Mfg	18¼	18	18
2 Bulova Watch	30	30	30
21 Burma Corp Ltd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3 Butler Bros	28¼	28	28
125 CAM Co vtc	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜
2 CAM Co pf	14	12	12
42 Cable Wire A	4	4	4
15 Cable Wire B	5	4⅝	5
38 Cable Wire pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
40 Can Marc Wireless	8¼	8⅛	8¼
3 Capitol Admin A	65	63½	65
2 Capitol Ad pf A	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
1 Camden Fire	32	32	32
1 Capital Adm rts	6½	6½	6½
1 Carman&Co A	26	26	26
3 Carnation Milk	43⅞	43	43
1 Carnegie Metals	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
51 Cent Pub Serv A	52¾	51⅛	52
45 Cen States Elec	73¾	70⅛	72⅛
2 Cen States El war	86⅞	80	80
3 C Stat El cvt pf	389⅞	389⅞	389⅞
15 do cot pf n	189⅞	186	186
2 Chain Stores Stock	34⅞	34	34
1 Charis Corp	33½	33½	33½
12 Checker Cab	70⅞	69	70⅛
†10 Childs pf	106¾	106¾	106¾
355 Cities Service	45½	45	45
1 City Radio	29	29	29
6 Clark Equip	64⅝	64½	64½
1 Cleve Tractor	25	25	25
1 Cohn & Rosenbgr	39	39	39
6 Colgate Palmolive	66	65½	65½
11 Colombian Synd	10	10	10
1 Colon Oil	7½	7½	7½
3 Colum Auto Parts	26	26	26
1 Comwlth Pow pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
900 Comwlth & So	24½	24⅛	24¼
310 do war	10⅛	10	10
1 Comwlth Util B	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
2 Cons Aircraft	33⅛	33	33
5 Cons Cop Min	10½	10¼	10¼
2 Cons Dairy Pr new	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
2 Cons G&E Balt	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛
2410 Cons Gas N Y rts	8⅛	7⅞	8
1 Cons Gas Util A	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
†50 Cons Gas El P pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
14 Cons Instrument	27⅞	25⅛	27⅞
1 Cons Laundry Cp	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2 Cons Ret Stores	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
6 Cont'l Diamond	38¾	37½	37½
14 Cont Oil vtc Me	17½	17	17¼
6 Corrons & Rey	32¼	32	32
1 Corron & Rey pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
14 Cosden Oil	90	84	84½
13 Coty Inc rts	1	1	1
18 Creole Syndic	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
†50 Crocker & Wheel	385	384	385
14 Curtiss Flying	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛
40 Curtiss Wright	26¾	26⅜	26½
6 Curtiss Wrght A	34½	34½	34½
1 Dant Reeves	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1 Darb Set	12½	12½	12½
2 Davega Inc	33¾	32¼	32¼
35 Dayton Airplane	30½	30	30½
†75 Deere & Co	579½	579	579½
15 De Forest Radio	13⅞	13½	13½
2 Derby Oil	7½	7⅜	7½
5 Dertoit Aircraft	15	15	15
11 Dixie Gas Util	22½	22	22½
3 Doehler Die-Cast	36⅛	36	36⅛
4 Douglas Aircraft	35⅛	35	35
9 Dubilier Conden	8⅝	7	8⅛
†50 Duke Jower	245	240	240
90 Eastman K rts	4½	4⅜	4½
16 East States Pow B	69	67	67
5 Eastern Util	27	27	27
1 East Roll Mills	35	35	35
16 Eisler Elec	26⅞	25½	25¾
270 El Bond & Share	135⅛	132⅜	134½
490 El Bond&Sh rts	8½	8	8½
14 El Pow Asso	56½	54¾	56½
16 El Pow Asso A	52¾	50	52¼
2 El Bond & Share	105	105	105
45 Elec Invest	267	254½	264¾
2 El Pw & Lt opt w	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
45 Elec Shareholders	57	52½	56½
16 Elec Share pf	140¼	137½	138¼
5 Empire Pow	53½	51⅝	53½
4 Empire Steel	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
4 Evans Wallo Lead	17¼	17	17
2 Fabrics Finishing	14½	14	14
1 Fairchild Aviation	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2 Falcon Lead Min	14	14	14
3 Fansteel Prod	14	14	14
8 Federal Wat A	48	47⅛	47⅛
6 Fiat Corp	27¼	26⅞	27
6 Fokker Aircraft	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
2 Foltis Fischer	31	31	31
30 Ford Mot Can A	43½	42¼	43½
1 Ford Mot Can B	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
250 Ford Mot Ltd	17½	16¾	17
1 Foremost Fabrics	22	22	22
22 Fox Thea A	24¼	24	24
18 Freshman Chas	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
3 Garlock Packing	31⅜	31	31⅜
1 Gen Alloys	11	11	11
1 Gen Am I Co n	26	26	26
30 Gen Bak new	6½	6⅛	6½
3 Gen Bak pf	67	66⅞	67
1 Gen Cable War	28	28	28
35 Gen Elec Eng rcts	14½	13⅞	14½
†3 Gen El Ger war	271	271	271
1 Gen Ind Alcohol	33	33	33
8 Gen Realty & Util	32½	31⅛	32½
14 Gen Realt & U pf	108	107⅛	107½
25 Gen Theater	31½	31½	31½
4 Globe Underwr	26	25¾	25¾
3 Golden Center Min	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
10 Goldfield Cons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
180 Goldman Sachs T	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛
4 Gold Seal Elec	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
2 Gorham Mfg vtc	58	58	58
3 Gorham Inc pf	50	50	50
9 Gotham Knitbac	7¼	7	7
1 Grand Rap Var	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
8 Graymur	55⅞	55½	55½
38 Grigsby Grunow	58⅞	53¼	58
†10 Gt Atl & Pac new	365	365	365
1 Greenfield T&D	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Grigsby Grunow	232	225¼	232
1 Ground Grip pf	41	41	41
1 Guardian Fire	85	85	85
8 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	186⅛	185¼	186⅛
9 Hall Print Co new	28	28	28
1 Hap Candy Inc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8 Haygart Corp	67⅜	66¼	66⅞
4 Hazeltine Corp	46¼	46¼	46¼
4 Hecla Min	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
6 Helena Rubinstein	17¼	16¾	16¾
5 Hercules Mot	30	30	30
1 Horn & Hardart	51	51	51
3 Houston Gulf G	18½	18½	18½
38 Hudson Bay M&S	19½	18¼	19¼
9 Humble Oil & R	116⅜	115¼	116⅜
12 Huyler S Del	20	20	20
22 Hygrade Food	41	40¾	40¾
2 Ill Pipe Line	300¼	300¼	300¼
8 Imp Oil Can nw	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
1 Imp Oil Ref	29	29	29
8 Ind Fin ctf	36	35⅞	36
4 Ins Co No Am	75¼	75	75
8 Insurance Sec	28¼	28	28¼
18 Insurance Shares	22⅝	22	22⅝
8 Intercon Pet	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
4 Inter Perfume	14⅛	14	14
8 Insull Util	98	93	94¼
4 Internat Petrol	24¼	24¼	24¼
22 Inter Pow	84½	83	84½
29 Inter Equity	20⅜	20	20
1 Inter Prod pf	78	78	78
18 Inter Equity ctfs	66¼	65¾	65¾
4 Inter Shoe	73	73	73
2 Inter Util A	44	44	44
8 Int Util B	17⅛	17	17
1 Interstate Hos	20	20	20
1 Iron Cap Copper	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4 Irving Air Chute	30	29⅝	30
18 Ital Superpow	18	17½	17½
1 Johnson Motor	50	50	50
1 Kerr Lake Mines	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Kleinerts Co	40½	40½	40½
1 Knott Corp	30	30	30
21 Kolster Brandes	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Lane Bryant	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
1 Leh Coal & Nav	168	168	168
1 Leonard Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Lerner Stores	62¼	62¼	62¼
8 Lone Star Gas n	42¼	41	41½
4 Long Is Lt new	80⅛	80	80
2 Louisiana L&E	9	9	9
15 Magdalena Syndic	17	16⅜	16⅜
4 Mangel Stores	32½	32½	32½
88 Marconi Int Mar	88	35⅞	22⅛
1 Marc Wireless Eng	15	15	15
58 Wid West Util n	36	34	36
4 Mid West Util rts	42	39	40
12 Mavis Bot Co	3⅞	3½	3⅞
8 May Flower Assoc	81½	80½	80½
6 McLellan Stores A	52	51⅞	51⅞
9 Memphis Nat Gas	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝
1 Mercantile Stor	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Merch Mfg	27	27	27
12 Mer Chap & Sc	33¼	31¾	33½
9 Metal & Min	21	20½	20½
2 Mid West Util	375	375	375
1 Monsanto Chem	75	75	75
1 Midland Roy cv pf	29½	29½	29½
1 Mid Steel	108	108	108
3 Milgrim Bros	14	12	12
1 Murray rts	17	17	17
10 Mining Co Can	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Mohawk & H P	95	95	95
†25 Mohawk H 1pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4 Mntn Gulf Oil	78	78	78
9 Mntn Prod	12⅜	11⅛	12⅜
1 Nachman Spr	52	52	52
4 Nat Aviation	66⅞	66¾	66¾
9 Nat Container	32½	32½	32½
1 Nat Cont pf	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Nat Fam Stores	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
21 Nat Fuel & Gas	36	35½	36
1 Nat Investors	160	160	160
16 Nat Pub Ser A	31½	31½	31½
4 Nat Rub Mach	31½	31½	31½
3 Nat Sug Ref new	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
50 Nat Thea Supply	23½	23½	23½
1 Nat Trade Journal	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 Nauheim Pharm	4	4	4
1 Nauheim Ph pf	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Nehi Corp	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1 Nehi Corp pf	74	74	74
1 Nelson Corp	26	26	26
3 Nevada Cal Elec	75⅛	75	75
1 N Jersey Zinc nw	82	82	82
16 Newmont Min	207¾	205⅛	207¾
2 N Y Auction A	21	21	21
2 N Y Investors	37	37	37
1 N Y Mdse	39	39	39
535 Niagara Hud Pw	26⅞	25½	26⅜
34 Nia Hud P A war	9¼	9⅛	9¼
1 Nia Hud P B war	72	72	72
2 Nett Inc A	25	25	25
12 Niagara Shares	67⅜	62⅛	66½
2 Niles Bem Pond	54¼	51⅝	51⅝
3 Noma Elec	22½	22	22
14 Noranda Mines	60⅜	59	60⅜
2 Northam War'n pf	39¼	39¼	39¼
7 North Am Avi	14¾	14½	14½
1 No Am Util Sec	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 No Cent Texas	16½	16½	16½
2 No West Eng	30	29⅝	29⅝
4 North States P A	217	217	217
4 No States Pw pf	74	74	74
4 Ohio Cop	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Outbd A	19	19	19
9 Outboard B	13⅝	12¾	12¾
19 Paramount Cab	21½	20	21
1 Parmelee Trans	24⅝	24⅝	24¾
†100 Pender Groc A	51	50⅝	50⅝
8 Penney Co	110	107	107
†130 Penney A pf	96	96	96
1 Penn Gas&El A	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
2 Portland El Pow	65	65	65
†20 Penn O Ed 6% pf	95⅜	95	95⅜
116 Pennroad Corp	25¼	24½	25¼
2 Penn War&Pow	107	107	107
1 Peoples Lt Pw A	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
4 Perryman El	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
6 Petroleum Co	25⅞	25½	25⅞
1 Pierce Governor	27	27	27
11 Pilot Radio	26⅛	26	26
15 PitneyBowes n	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3 Pitts Pl Glass	70⅞	70¼	70¼
17 Procter&Gam n	94⅞	93⅞	94⅞
3 Premier Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
32 Prudential Invest	29½	28¾	29
4 RainbowLPrdA	30	30	30
3 RainbowLPrdB	15	15	15
11 RaybestosManhat'n	51⅞	50¼	51⅞
2 Railway&LtSecCo	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 RaymondCP cv pf	56	55⅞	56
2 Reiter Foster	5	5	5
14 Reliance Manage	42	41⅛	41⅜
3 Reynolds Metal	40	40	40
7 Roan Ant Cop	42⅞	42½	42⅞
8 Rockland L&P	36⅜	32	32
3 Ruberoid Co	75½	75	75
1 Russeks Fifth Av	34	34	34
14 St Regis Paper	182	178	182
5 Salt Creek Prod	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
1 Sec Gen Am Inv	27	27	27
1 Sec Gen A Inv pf	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Shawinigan W	96	96	96
18 Selected Indust	25⅜	22⅝	22⅝
8 Sel Ind 1 pd	110¼	110	110
39 Shenandoah cp pf	56	55⅞	56
3 Select Ind pr pf	67	67	67
89 Shenandoah cp	34⅛	33½	34
1 Sentry Saf Contr	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Sheffield Steel	65	65	65
4 Shattuck Fg Co	58⅞	58½	58½
4 Seton Leather	22	22	22
4 Shattuck Denn	16½	15¼	15¼
†475 Sherwin Williams	96	96	96
2 Sierra Pac Elec	62	62	62
6 Sikorsky Aviation	50	50	50
2 Silica Gel Crp vtc	28⅛	28	28
5 Sonatron Tube	33⅞	31⅛	33
3 South P & L	130	130	130
2 South P&L pt pf	88	88	88
1 So Cal Ed B pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3 So Colo Pow A	25¼	25	25
2 So Penn Oil	47⅝	46¼	46¼
13 Southern Corp	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛
181 Standard Brands	36⅜	35½	36
3 Stand Invest	42¾	40½	42¾
15 Stand Oil Ind	52¾	52	52
18 Stand Oil Ky	36	36	36
1 Stand Oil Ohio pf	117	117	117
3 Stan Pow & Lt	109⅝	106	106
5 Stand Stl Prop	49	46	46
12 Starrett Corp	32	31	32
3 Stein Co	28¾	28¾	28¾
6 Stein Cosmetics	21⅝	21¼	21⅜
6 Strauss Roth Sto	28½	27	27
1 Swift & Co	130	130	130
2 Taggert Corp	47½	47	47
2 Tampa El	83	83	83
8 Thermoid Co	30	28	28
1 Third Nat Invest	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
1 Thomp Starrett pf	53	53	53
3 Todd Shipyards	58	57½	58
21 Transamer Corp	136½	136⅛	136½
4 Transcont Air Tr	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛
5 Trans Lux Day Pi	9¾	9¼	9¼
2 Travel Air Co	46	46	46
85 Tri Cont Corp	49⅞	45⅛	49
6 Tri Cont Crp pf	115⅜	111½	115⅜
1 Triplex Saf Glass	15½	15½	15½
1 Tri Utilities	45	45	45
2 Union Am Invest	69½	69½	69½
5 Ulen & Co	31⅜	31	31⅜
2 UnCh ptc pf(3)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
4 Un Dry Dock	16	16	16
4 Un Elec Service	18	17⅝	17⅞
35 Un Gas (4½)	27	26½	27
16 Un Gas Imp	274	267¾	274
126 Un Gas Imp rts	3⅞	3⅞	3½
172 Un L&P A (.60)	50⅞	49⅛	50
12 Un L&P Con pf(6)	112	107⅛	112
2 Un Milk Prod	13½	13½	13½
3 Un Piece Dye Wk	40	39	39
3 Un Pub Serv	20½	20½	20½
2 Un Sh Mch (3½)	65	65	65
6 US Finish N	53	52⅛	53
31 US Frt rts	1¼	1	1⅛
16 US Frt new (3)	94	92⅛	94
21 US Lines	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
3 US Int Sec 2 pd	96⅜	96	96
10 Un Verd Ex (4)	16⅝	16¼	16¼
1 Unity Gold Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12 Un Corp war	38⅞	38	38½
16 Util Equit	35⅞	33	35
51 Util Pow (1A)	36	35¼	35¼
16 UtilP&L Bctf(1A)	80	80	80
31 Util & Indus	40¾	37	40
24 Util&Ind pf(1½)	41⅞	38¼	41
9 Vacuum Oil	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
4 Venezuelan Pet	3¼	3	3¼
1 Vick Finance	14½	14½	14½
3 Walker Mines	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Wayne Pump	23	23	23
1 Wenden Cop Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 West Air Express	67	67	67
4 Zonite Prod	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in 1000)

	High	Low	1:00
10 Alab Pow 4½s '67	93½	93½	93½
1 Alum Corp 5s '52	100	100	100
13 Am Com Pw 6s'49	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
15 Am G&E 5s '28	93	92½	93
1 Am Pw&L 6s 2016	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Am Seat 6s '36	86½	85¾	85¾
2 Am Solv 6½'36ww	91½	91½	91½
1 Appal Pw 5s '56	95	95	95
20 Ark P&Lgt 5s '56	93	92½	93
2 Asso G&E 5½ '77	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
3 Asso G&E 4½'48	162½	160	162½
1 As GE 4½'48ww	86½	86½	86½
40 As T Ut 5½ '44	124⅞	116⅛	124⅛
1 Bos & Me 6s'33	100½	100½	100½
1 Can Pac 5s	100	100	100
5 Cap Admin 5s'53	116	116	116
43 Caro P&L 5s'56	98½	98¼	98½
1 CenStP&L 5½'53	91	91	91
11 Chi Pn T 5½ '42	100	99⅞	100
1 Chic Ry ctf 5s'27	80½	80½	80½
6 Childs Co 5s '43	82	82	82
1 Cities S P 5½ '57	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Colum R Br 6½ '53	92	29	92
80 Cons Textile 8s '41	80	80	80
1 Cont Gas&El 5 '58	84	84	84
1 Cont Oil 5½ '37	93	93	93
6 Cudahy P 5½ '37	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Det C Gas 6 '47	101½	101½	101½
4 Det C Gas 5 '50	96	96	96
1 Det Int Br 7 '52	77	77	77
9 Emp O&R 5½ '42	8¼7	8 7	87
10 Fed Water 5½ '54	101	101	101
1 Firestone C M 5 '48	89½	89½	89½
4 Firestone Tire 5 '42	95	95	95
1 Fla P&Lt 5 '54	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
1 Gatineau P 6 '41	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Gen Ind Al 6½ '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
22 Gen Thea 6 '44	100½	100½	100½
1 Georg & Fla 6 '46	106½	106½	106½
6 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Hygrade Food 6s	99½	99½	99½
1 Houston G G 6 '43	75¼	75¼	75¼
33 Indep Oil 6 '39	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Inter Pow 5s '57	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Kelvinator 6s '36	71	71	71
6 Kop Gas&C 5 '47	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Lehigh P S6 A2026	102½	102½	102½
1 McCord R 6 '43	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
3 Memphis Ed 4½ '68	95	95	95
6 Munson S 6½s '37	118¼	117⅛	118¼
5 Narrag 5s '57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5 Nat P&L 6s 2026	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 NY P&L 4½s '67	90¼	90¼	90¼
12 Pac W O 6½s '43	95	95	95
1 Phila El 5½s '72	104	104	104
12 Poor & Co	122⅞	114	114

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Original Series and Series B

Basic Industry Shares

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67 Wall Street, New York City

The Equitable Trust Company of New York
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FIXED TRUST Shares and Basic Industry Shares represent a participating interest in property (deposited with the trustee), consisting of cash and a unit of common stocks of thirty nationally known basic American industries, including U. S. Steel, American Tel. & Tel., du Pont, New York Central, General Electric, etc.

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Smith, Burris & Co.
120 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
for Central section of the United States

Ross Beason & Co.
Salt Lake City, Utah
for Western section of the United States

Sales	High	Low	1:00
1 Reliance Br 6s '44	99½	99½	99½
13 Reli Mang 5s '54	101¾	101½	101½
20 Richfld O 6s '55	100	100	100
3 Roch C P 5s '53	84	84	84
1 Shawsheen 7s '31	95	95	95
38 So Cal-Ed 5s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 So'west P&L 6s	103½	103	103
138 Stand Inv	101	100	101
5 Thermoid 6s '34	98	98	98
10 Ulen&Co 6½s '36	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Un Am Inv 5s '48	107	107	107
11 Ulen&Co 6s '44	99¼	99	99¼
64 Util P&L 5s '59	93⅞	93½	93½
2 Webst Mil 6½s '33	91	91	91
FOREIGN BONDS			
4 Abitibi Pw 5s '53	83¼	82⅝	83¼
2 Cuban Tel 7½s '41	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Dept Cau V 7s '48	88¼	88¼	88¼
6 Ger Cons M 7s '47	94	94	94
3 Ger Cont M 6s '47	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
2 Islotta Gras 7s '42	90	90	90
4 Ital Super	76¾	76¾	76¾
11 Ital Super 6s	91¾	91	91¾
5 Nip E Pw 6½ '53	88¼	88¼	88¼
7 Par Braz 7s '58	83¼	83¼	83¼
6 Prussia FS 6s '52	84½	84½	84½
5 Rus6½ ctfs NC 19	13½	13½	13½
35 Rus 5½ 1921	13½	13½	13½
2 Sanf Chile 7s'49	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Stinnes 7s '36 ww	92	92	92

†Actual sales.

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1648 Welton St. Denver, Colo.

MEMBERS: The Colorado Bankers Assn., and the Colorado State and United States Bldg. & Loan League.

STOCKS TUMBLE, RALLY, THEN GO TO FRESH LOWS

(Continued from Page 1)

impending crop movements and other autumn commercial activities appear as the chief factors to which may be attributed the advance in the rediscount rate.

At the same time a reduction was made in the buying rates of bankers' bills from 5¼ per cent to 5⅛, it being expected that such reduction will stimulate the market for bills and enlarge the credit facilities for farming and industry.

In connection with the increase in the rediscount rate, Roy A. Young, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, stated; "The Federal Reserve Board and the governors of the Federal Reserve Banks have been in conference for two days and have considered how the resources of the Federal Reserve System might best be conserved and made available to meet autumn requirements."

Surprise to Wall Street

The action came as a complete surprise to Wall Street, as apprehension over the rediscount rate had completely subsided, since the recommendation of the Federal Reserve Advisory Council last May that the New York bank be permitted to raise its rate had brought no immediate result.

Furthermore, Wall Street had not expected the New York bank to raise its rate as long as the Bank of England retained its discount rate of 5½ per cent, as the British bank has been severely embarrassed by loss of gold to the Continent recently and unless some check is imposed the higher rate here will tend to draw the yellow metal from London to New York.

Wall Street has been inclined to attribute much of the upturn in brokers' loans to large new issues of stocks and bonds. It has been held that the absorption of brokers' loans to aid new financing was a direct benefit to business in providing additional funds, and could not be considered an undue absorption of credit. The $6,020,000,000-mark reached with an increase of $60,000,000 this week, compares with $4,274,000,000 a year ago.

London Is Not Greatly Surprised at Rate Rise

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The unexpected action by the New York Federal Reserve Bank in raising its rediscount rate from 5 to 6 per cent while that of the Bank of England remains at 5½ per cent is discussed with the usual conservatism by the London press.

"While it is improbable that the return to London by the governor of the Bank of England will be followed by any precipitate action," says the Financial Times, "authorities in Threadneedle Street can hardly ignore the decision at New York to make timely preparation for autumn conditions. Weakness of exchange and shrinkage of the Bank of England's gold reserve have been signposts in the direction of dearer money at home and abroad, and yesterday's belated development will not excite intense surprise in well-informed quarters."

Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, returned this week from an extended visit to the United States and in the Daily News and Westminster Gazette says he regards the action of the New York banking authorities as "obviously suggestive of renewed co-operation between central banks there and in this country."

LONDON (AP)—Leading London discount houses received intimation that in the opinion of the Bank of England, the raising of the New York rediscount rate does not necessarily indicate that the London rate will be raised.

There was a general marking down of prices on the London exchange, resulting from the advance of the New York bank rate and the possibility of an early rise of the London rate, which tended to depress markets all around.

International securities were chiefly affected, British funds, home rails and industrials participated in the downward movement with a slight recovery at the close.

Prices Off in Montreal but No Uneasiness Felt

MONTREAL, Que. (AP) — Prices crashed in almost every important issue on the board of the Montreal Stock Exchange under the pent-up overnight wave of selling, orders with which clients flooded their brokers when announcement of the increase in the rediscount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to 6 per cent was made known.

Utility stocks were the chief sufferers on the local list, and also those listed in the New York exchange as well as the local board. A steadying influence developed later in the morning, however.

Despite the severity of the break, no particular uneasiness was expressed, and news that the action of the United States Federal Reserve Board will have no effect on the English 5½ per cent rate was said to be a reassuring factor.

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UNION TANK CAR COMPANY
Chicago, Ill., August 7, 1929

The Board of Directors of the Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable September 3, 1929, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 17, 1929.

Checks will be mailed by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, Secretary.

United States Freight Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 10 to stock of record Aug. 20.

STOCKS BREAK ON REDISCOUNT RATE INCREASE

Declines of 5 to 25 Points at Opening—Rally Fails to Hold

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve's latest thrust at securities speculation—an increase from 5 to 6 per cent in the New York bank rate—brought about one of the sharpest reactions today in the history of the New York Stock Exchange. Prices of leading stocks broke 5 to nearly 30 points in the public's made scramble to get out of the market, with indications that the day's sales would run around 7,000,000 shares.

The increase in the rate, which coincided with a gain of $50,000,000 in federal reserve brokers' loans to a new high record above $6,000,000,000, caught Wall Street completely by surprise. While the recent action of the market, with spectacular advances in many of the public utility and high-priced industrial stocks, had drawn warnings from conservative bankers and commission houses, few traders were prepared for such a sweeping decline.

There had been a rather general feeling in the financial district that an increase in the Federal Reserve rate, previously characterized as "the last resort" of the Federal Reserve Board by Chairman Young, would be preceded by a higher rate by the Bank of England, which has suffered a serious decline in its gold reserves as a result of heavy shipments to France. Consequently, when the London rate was announced as unchanged yesterday, no increase was looked for here.

Large Blocks Change Hands

Blocks of 5000 to 25,000 shares changed hands at frequent intervals in the early trading, with initial declines in most issues ranging from 2 to 15 points. As soon as the first flurry of selling had subsided, a brisk rally developed which sent several stocks 1 to 10 points above their opening quotations. The buying quickly dried up, however, and a fresh wave of liquidation swept over the market at midday which carried U. S. Steel common, Westinghouse, Atchison and many other industrial and railroad leaders below their opening quotations.

This "secondary reaction" undermined speculative confidence as several of the large commission houses had advised their customers that the opening quotations probably would remain as the lows of the day, if not for some time to come.

The higher Federal Reserve rate brought no immediate change in the credit situation, although it was generally believed that the sharp deflation in security values would gradually ease the stringent monetary conditions. Call money renewed unchanged at 8 per cent, with time money rates from around 9 per cent. No immediate change was made in the open market rate on bankers' acceptances as a result of the action of several Federal Reserve banks in reducing their buying rate for bills from 5¼ to 5⅛ per cent.

Rally Fails to Hold

Directors of the Kansas City and Philadelphia Federal Reserve banks made no change in rediscount rates. No announcement was forthcoming from the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank directors although it was intimated that authority for an increase to 6 per cent might be given by the Federal Reserve Board after the close. Previous requests of New York and Chicago banks for a higher rediscount rate have been refused.

Auburn Auto suffered the largest decline, breaking 26½ points. General Electric dropped 16, International Silver 15½, American Telephone 15 and Atchison, Westinghouse Electric, American & Foreign Power, Allied Chemical, American Can, American Power & Light, and North American Co. fell 10 to 13 points.

Nearly two score others, including Packard Motors, National Cash Register, Consolidated Gas, Montgomery Ward, American International and New York Central sold 5 to 10 points lower. United States Steel opened at 216, rallied above 217 and then fell back to 214 for a loss of nearly 7 points.

Although rallies of 2 to 7 points appeared in the pivotal stocks in the last hour, the gains were poorly held and traders apparently utilized the higher prices to market their holdings. General Electric was at its lowest in the final hour, off 20 points, and several other representative shares showed losses of 7 to 12 points.

A block of 6000 shares of American Telephone sold at 270, after the stock had recovered from 266 to 274½. The close was weak. Sales approximated 5,100,000 shares.

Convertibles Off Sharply

A sweeping decline in convertibles, which slumped with the opening wave of stock selling, was accompanied by another easing of prices in the general bond list today. A few of the high-grade mortgages managed to hold steady, but the market was unsettled in view of developments in the credit situation.

Railroad bonds of standard types resisted selling pressure fairly well in the early trading, although Texas & Pacific first 5s, Denver & Rio Grande 5s, Norfolk & Southern 5s and the Seaboard issues dipped from 1 to 2 points. United States government bonds and treasury certificates worked irregularly lower. In the foreign group, German 7s lost fractionally.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct (old)	18.30	18.30	18.10	18.10	18.40
Oct (new)	18.22	18.27	18.02	18.11	18.34
Dec	18.50	18.55	18.29	18.40	18.60
Jan	18.50	18.54	18.32	18.41	18.60
Mar	18.70	18.75	[illegible]	18.61	18.80
May	18.84	18.87	18.67	18.76	18.94
July	18.78	18.80	18.65	18.65	19.02

Spots 18.40, down 25 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	18.10	18.18	17.93	18.02	18.26
Dec	18.31	18.40	18.17	18.26	18.47
Jan	18.35	18.40	18.18	18.27	18.50
Mar	18.45	18.50	18.38	18.47	18.67

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	18.21	18.24	18.07	18.12	18.40
Dec	18.48	18.50	18.30	18.40	18.60
Jan	18.48	18.48	18.35	18.35	18.59
Mar	18.60	18.60	18.51	18.51	18.75

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	9.76	9.77	9.67	9.71	10.08
Dec	9.76	9.76	9.70	9.72	10.06
Jan	9.77	9.77	9.67	9.73	10.06
Mar	9.82	9.82	9.71	9.73	10.06
May	9.84	9.85	9.79	9.80	10.10
July	9.85	9.85	9.80	9.80	10.15

Spots 10.16, down 36 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British) 2000, (American) 1200.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE GAIN

Six months' net income of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company of $7,752,914 is equal, after preferred dividends, to $5.69 a share on the 930,000 common shares, compared with $7,008,213 or $4.89 in the first half of 1928.

KANSAS CITY BANK RATE

KANSAS CITY—Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City made no change in its rediscount rate of 5 per cent.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 9	Last Aug. 8
54⅞	38⅜	..	Abitibi	4200	52⅞	50½	51	53⅞
88⅞	79	6	Abitibi pf	300	84⅜	83⅜	83¾	85
96	84⅝	5	Adams Ex pf	100	89½	89½	89½	89
35⅞	27⅝	2	Adams Mill	200	31	30⅛	30⅛	30⅝
104⅞	27	..	Adv Rumley	200	32	31⅛	31⅛	32⅛
119	40⅛	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	45	45	45	46¼
4⅞	1½	..	Ahumada	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
181¼	95⅞	2	Air Reduc	1900	172	168⅛	168½	176⅞
48⅞	36	2	Airway El	1200	40⅞	36	40⅞	40
11¼	4½	..	Ajax Rubber	1000	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
10⅜	4½	..	Alaska Jun	6600	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	7½
25	12	..	Albany PWP	1000	20	19¾	20	20½
56⅝	27⅝	..	Alleghany	97299	48½	46⅞	47⅛	50⅝
118⅛	99⅞	5½	Allegh pf ww	200	113¼	112⅞	112⅛	115
118	100⅝	5½	Allegh pf rec	1500	112⅝	112½	113½	114
86½	82½	5½	Allegh pf xw	1000	86½	84	86½	85¼
85	83⅛	5½	All pf rec xw	100	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84¾
[illegible]	241	6	Allied Chem	2300	306	302¼	305	313
284½	166	7	Allis-Chal	100	271	271	271	..
42⅝	22½	2	Amerada	1500	26½	25	26¼	26
23⅝	10⅛	..	Am Ag Ch	1000	12	11⅝	11⅝	12¼
73⅝	40⅝	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	46
148⅞	110	2	Am Bk Nte	400	135½	134	134	138½
60¼	46	..	Am Beet S pf	200	50¼	50	50	..
73⅛	46½	..	Am Bosch	6400	63	59	61	66
82	45	1.60	Am Brake	3100	58¾	57	58	60¼
126½	117	7	Am Brake pf	20	117	117	117	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Br Box	2200	28	27	27	29½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Br Bx pf	30	84	84	84	85
[illegible]	[illegible]	5	Am Can	65000	162¾	156½	157⅛	167
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	Am Car & F	500	97⅞	95⅛	95⅛	99
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Am Chicle	1700	61½	59	59	64⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.60	Am Com Alc	1000	44⅞	43⅝	43⅝	46⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Am En Til	100	29	29	29	30⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Am Europe	500	87	86	86	90
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am & FPw	67600	134¾	129	130⅜	141¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	Am & FP 6	60	100	98	98	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Am&FP 2 pf	200	94½	93½	93½	96
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Am Hawaii	1400	35	34¾	35	36¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Hide	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Hide pf	800	38½	36¼	38½	38⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Am Ice	11700	50½	48¾	49	52
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Am Int Corp	25700	71⅞	68	68	75
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am La Fr	100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am La Fr pf	20	52	50	50	49¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	8	Am Loco	4600	125	122	122	126¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Am Metals	7400	70¾	69¼	69¼	72⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Nat G pf	100	75	74⅞	75	75
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Am Pw&Lt	3900	140	135⅜	135⅜	147
[illegible]	[illegible]	1½	Am Radiat	24100	45¾	45	45¼	47⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Repub	200	33	31	32⅛	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Roll Mill	6800	122¾	121⅛	122½	125
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Am Saf Raz	600	65⅝	64¼	65⅝	66
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Am Seating	200	32¾	32½	32½	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	8	Am Ship Blg	710	110	106	107½	110¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Am Smelt	15600	114½	110¾	111⅛	117½
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Am Stl Fnd	9500	64½	62⅛	64	66½
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Am Stores	600	65¼	65⅛	65	65⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Sugar	1900	80¼	79	79	81
[illegible]	[illegible]	9	Am Tel&T	26900	275	266	270½	281
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Am Wat W	13500	137	131⅝	131⅝	142½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Wool	700	18⅛	18	18	18¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Wool pf	200	40⅝	40	40	42
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Writ ct	500	14	13	14	13½
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Am Writ pf	100	39	39	39	39
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Zinc	1600	25	23¾	24½	26⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Anac Wire	200	68	68	68	69
[illegible]	[illegible]	2.40	Anaconda	145200	117½	114	116⅞	121⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Anchor Cap	500	52½	51	52	54
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Andes Cop	11700	52⅝	51¾	52⅛	54¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Arch Dan	1400	33⅛	32½	32⅝	34⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Arch Dan pf	10	106	106	106	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Arm Ill A	4700	10½	10¼	10½	10¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Arm Ill B	1700	5¾	5½	5½	5⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Arm Ill pf	200	72	72	72	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Arnold Cons	900	21	21	21	21⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Art Loom	100	21	21	21	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	1½	Art Metals	100	29	29	29	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Asso Apparl	500	50½	49	49	52
[illegible]	[illegible]	2½	Asso Dry G	2400	47⅝	46⅝	46½	48½
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Atchison	7900	269¾	263	267¾	275⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Atl Coast L	300	193¼	190¾	190⅞	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Atl G&WI	400	63¼	62⅛	63¼	64¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	56
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Atl Refin	18100	62⅞	62¼	62½	64¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Atlas Pwd	200	97	97	97	101½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Atlas Tacks	400	14¾	14½	14½	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Auburn Auto	2200	393	[illegible]	389¾	409½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Austin N	400	7⅛	6½	6½	7¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Auto Sales	400	31⅝	31	31	32
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Auto Sales pf	200	40	39	40	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Auto Strop A	700	41⅝	41¼	41¼	41⅝
			—B—					
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Bald Loco wi	6100	63½	62	63½	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	Balt & O	19300	130½	127½	128⅛	134
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Bamber pf	10	107	107	107	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	3½	Bangor & A	1400	80¾	79	79	82¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Barker Brs	150	27	26	[illegible]	26½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Barnet	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Barnsdall A	10700	34	33⅛	33⅝	33⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Beacon Oil	2900	27⅛	27	27	28
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Beatrice	400	94¼	93½	94¼	94
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Beechnut	700	84	83	84	88⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Belding H	200	10	9⅞	10	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	82	82	82	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Bendix	22200	90⅞	87	87½	93⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Best & Co	1000	91½	89½	90½	94⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Beth Steel	83200	120⅞	118⅛	119⅝	123⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Bl'mdale pf	7000	105	102	102	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Blum'thal pf	20	97	97	97	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Bohn Alum	1000	118	116⅜	117¼	120
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Bon Ami A	500	80	80	80	80
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Booth Fish	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Borden	2800	93⅝	91⅛	91¾	93¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Borg Warner	3800	113⅜	111⅝	112	117⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Boston & Me	400	125	123	123	128⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Briggs	15600	34	32	32½	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Briggs & St	300	36	35¾	36	37¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Brockway	1500	40⅞	39½	40	41¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Bklyn Man T	200	58⅝	55⅝	58⅝	59⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	5	Bklyn Un G	100	220	220	220	234
[illegible]	[illegible]	2½	Brown Shoe	200	47½	47	47	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Bruns Balke	1000	38⅜	37⅝	38	39¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Bucyrus	1400	28⅞	27½	27¾	29¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	2½	Bucy cv pf	900	38⅝	38½	38½	39⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Buff & Susq	100	80	80	80	80
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Buff&Sus pf	30	75	75	75	75
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.60	Bullard	600	45⅞	44	45⅞	47
[illegible]	[illegible]	8	Burns Br A	100	94	94	94	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Burns Br B	100	27½	27½	27½	28
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Burroughs	2600	63⅜	62¼	63⅜	64⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Bush Term	700	56	55	56	57
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Bush T deb	30	105	104	104	104
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Bush Blg pf	30	114	114	114	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Butte Cop	400	4⅝	4½	4	4¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Butterick	1000	32½	30	31½	34
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Byers	1000	123	120¼	121	125
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	By-Prod C	600	32¾	32	32	33
			—C—					
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Calif Pack	2500	75½	75	75⅛	76
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Callahan	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Calu & Ariz	4000	130	127	127⅛	131¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Calu & Hecla	8100	43⅝	41⅛	42⅞	45⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Campbell	400	43½	43	43½	45
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Canada Dry	3800	88⅛	85⅜	86½	88½
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Can Pac	2700	227	225	225	229½
[illegible]	[illegible]	2.80	Cannon Mills	200	35⅛	35	35⅛	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Cav-Dobbs	200	21¾	20½	20½	22
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Celotex	100	55	55	55	56
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Cen Alloy	22200	51	47½	49⅛	52⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	Cent Rib pf	100	69	69	69	66½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Cerro de P	2700	96¼	95½	95½	98½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Cert-Teed	2600	30½	28¼	30	30
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Ches Corp	1600	80	79	79⅛	83⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Ches & Ohio	300	251½	250	251½	251¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Chi & Alt pf	800	8⅜	8½	8½	8⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Chi Gt West	1300	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	15¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Chi Gt W pf	300	42¼	42⅛	42¼	43⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Chi M&SP	8100	37⅞	34¾	36⅛	39½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Chi M&SP pf	15800	57¾	55¾	56	59⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Chi & NW	300	88½	87½	88½	90⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Chi & NW pf	100	136¼	136	136	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	3½	Chi Pneu	1800	45	43	42½	46¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Chi Pneu pf	500	54	54	54	55
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Chi RI	1300	134½	132	132	138
[illegible]	[illegible]	2.40	Chick Cot O	100	36	36	36	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Childs	600	68⅜	67½	67½	69
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.60	Chrysler	26000	71⅞	69⅝	70	73¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	City Ice	100	58⅛	57	57	59¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	City Stores	1300	19½	19	19	15⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	5	Cl CC&StL pf	100	105	105	105	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Cluett Pbdy	100	48½	48½	48½	48½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Coca Cola	600	145	143⅛	143⅛	145
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Collins & A	1300	42⅜	41	41	43
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Colo F&I	3300	65⅞	64	64	68⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Colo South	100	126	126	126	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Col Gas 5f	100	84	84	84	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	Col Gas	25500	89⅞	87⅝	88¼	93½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Col Gas pf A	100	105½	105½	105½	105½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Col Gas rts	14000	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Col Carbon	600	185	183	184	192
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Col Graph	37400	61¾	60	60	64⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Col Graph rcts	100	61	61	61	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Com Cred	2800	45¾	44¼	45	47¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	6½	Com Inv Tr	3300	176½	171	171	178¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Com I 6½ pf	100	92½	92½	92½	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	8	Com Cred A	500	50	50	50	50
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Com Sol	100	451½	451½	451½	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Comwlth Pw	100	220¼	220¼	220¼	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Conde Nast	100	64½	64½	64½	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Congoleum	12400	23	21½	22¾	24½
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Con Film	6100	24⅝	23¼	24	25
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Con Film pf	1000	25½	25	25	26
[illegible]	[illegible]	5	Con Gas	82800	156⅞	152¼	152¼	161⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Con Gas pf	300	98	98	98	98¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.20	Con Textile	1700	2½	2½	2½	2½
[illegible]	[illegible]	.60	Container A	600	15	14¼	14⅛	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Container B	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Cont Bak A	1700	79	77⅛	77⅛	80¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	8	Cont Bak B	8700	12	11½	11½	12¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Cont Bak pf	300	97	96	96	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	2½	Cont Bank	2100	56⅝	56⅜	57	56⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Cont Can	10400	74⅞	73⅛	73⅛	76½
[illegible]	[illegible]	.80	Cont Ins	3500	89¼	86½	89	92
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Cont Motors	7900	13½	13	13	13⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Cont OOil	4600	29⅞	28½	28½	29⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Corn Prod	7400	96⅞	95½	95½	97¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Coty	7500	56	55	55¼	56½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Crex Carpet	200	330	315	330	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Crosley	2100	88¾	86½	87	90
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Crown Cork	2100	74¾	70¼	70¼	75
[illegible]	[illegible]	5	Crown Zell	100	20	20	20	21¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Crucible	4800	108⅞	105½	106½	110
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Crucible pf	100	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Cuba Cane	900	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Cuba Cane pf	700	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	Cuba Co	500	14	13⅞	14	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Cuba Ry pf	50	73	72	72	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Cub Am S	1200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Cub Am S pf	3000	74½	69	74½	78
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Cub Dom S	8800	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Cudahy	500	50	50	50	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	Curtis Pub	100	122	122	122	121
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Curtiss	2000	151¼	149	149	153½
[illegible]	[illegible]	3½	Cutler	1100	91½	90⅝	91½	94
			—D—					
69¾	42⅞	..	Davison	2400	47	45½	46	49
46⅞	33⅜	2.91c	Debenham	200	34	34	34	..
128	116	7	Deere pf	50	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	..
226	182	9	Del & Hud	1600	212	206	206	215¾
160½	120¼	6	Del Lac&W	1800	143	141	142¼	145½
77⅞	55½	..	Denv RG pf	300	70¼	70	70	70¾
64⅞	43½	2	Devoe & R A	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
164	130	8	Diamond M	50	134	134	134	134¼
11¼	8¾	1	Dome Mines	1200	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
54¼	40	3	Dom Stores	900	45	40¼	41½	..

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 9	Last Aug. 8
202	155⅝	4	Dupont	3000	189¼	186	186	193¾
119	12	6	Dupont deb	200	112	112	112	..
28⅝	20½	1	Duplan Silk	500	22½	22½	22½	..
			—E—					
207⅞	168	5	East Kodak	1900	191½	191	191	197½
76¾	56	3	Eaton Axle	2200	59⅞	58	58	60½
39⅝	26¼	2½	Eltingon	500	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	27
174	126¾	2	Elec Auto Lt	11900	154¼	150⅛	153½	158
18⅝	10⅛	..	Elec Boat	700	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10½
84¼	43⅜	1	Elec P&L	15500	77	72⅞	74	79⅝
109¼	103	..	Elec P&L pf	100	106¾	106¾	106¼	..
140½	125½	..	El P&L F pd	50	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	..
140½	125½	..	El P&L pd	50	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	..
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	1000	84	83½	83⅞	83¾
6½	3⅛	..	Elk Horn	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
13	8	..	Elk Horn pf	230	9⅝	8	9⅝	..
22½	7	..	Emer-Br A	200	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	..
82¾	57⅛	5	End John	300	64	62¾	64	..
79⅝	47	1	Eng P S	12400	70½	67⅛	69	73¼
123¼	90	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	111⅛	109⅝	111⅛	115⅛
108⅜	92½	4½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	1..
41	31¼	2	Equit Blg	300	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	38⅜
87⅛	64	..	Erie	23400	82⅝	80	80⅝	84½
66¼	57	..	Erie 1 pf	600	61½	61½	61½	62
54	44¼	4	Eureka Vac	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¾
73¾	46⅛	2½	Evans Auto L	600	47¼	47	47	47½
			—F—					
51¾	40⅜	3	Fairb Morse	100	42	41½	42	..
110⅞	106½	..	Fairb M pf	50	110	108¾	110	..
109	68½	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	200	90	90	90	..
22⅜	13¾	.80	Fed Motor T	1200	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
114	90¼	2	Fidelity Ins	3500	101	99⅞	101	105
107	98⅞	6½	Filene pf	30	99	99	99	..
77½	62	1½	First Nat St	5000	74½	72½	72½	75⅛
20⅛	7⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	3700	7½	7⅛	7¼	7⅝
72½	39	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	40	39¼	39	39	..
82½	38	..	Fisk 1pf cv	20	40¾	40¾	40¾	38
98⅛	65½	3	Fleischmann	3600	90	88	88⅝	91¾
97⅞	87⅛	..	Fleischmn cts	3200	89⅝	87⅛	87⅛	91
75⅝	57¼	2	Follansbee B	100	66⅜	66	66	68⅜
101	80¾	4	Fox A	6800	85⅞	84	84½	87⅜
54⅞	37⅜	4	Freeport Tx	2700	43½	41⅞	41⅞	43⅝
107½	99	6	Fuller pr pf	100	103	103	103	..
			—G—					
33⅞	20	..	Gabriel A	500	21⅜	21	21	..
25	10½	..	Gardner M	1200	12½	12⅛	12⅛	13
102⅝	81	4	Gen Am Tk	5800	97⅞	95¼	96½	101½
91½	61	..	Gen Asphalt	800	86⅜	85⅛	85⅜	87⅝
69⅜	55½	2	Gen Bronze	700	60	57⅜	57¾	60⅛
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	900	43¼	42⅜	43	45
120½	81	4	Gen Cable A	700	92	89	89	94½
396	219	4	Gen Elec	24300	376	365⅛	365¼	385
11¾	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11⅛	11	11	11
81¾	62¾	3	Gen Foods	12200	69⅞	68⅛	68¼	70½
108	70	1½	Gen G&E A	10100	99⅞	98	98⅛	102½
116½	102	..	Gen G&E 7%	30	105⅞	104⅛	105⅞	106
89⅛	67⅝	3	Gen Mills	2500	72	71½	71½	73⅞
100	91	6	Gen Mills pf	100	92	92	92	..
91¾	66¼	3	Gen Motors	79700	70¼	68¼	69	71⅞
126½	122½	7	Gen Mot 7%	200	124	123	123	124⅛
52	43½	4	Gen O Ad A	400	43	43½	45	45
41	27½	2	Gen O Ad ct	400	31	30	30	32
98	57	1b	Gen Pub Svc	4600	78½	72½	74½	82½
122⅝	93½	5	Gen Ry Sig	11700	113¾	108½	110	116⅝
88¼	68	3	Gen Refrac	2900	84	82½	82½	86⅜
129⅝	101	5	Gillette	14300	122¾	120⅛	121⅜	125⅞
48⅛	29¼	..	Gimbel Br	2200	30½	30	30	30½
90	77¼	7	Gimbel pf	300	77¼	77¼	77¼	76½
64⅛	36⅞	1½	Glidden	2300	58	57	57	59⅞
106⅛	101⅛	7	Glidden ppf	10	104	104	104	104½
66	34	..	Gobel (Adolf)	2400	35	34	34	36
82	53	2½	Gold Dust	15500	61¾	55¼	58	62⅜
105¾	73	4	Goodrich	6600	75¾	73¾	73¾	76⅛
154½	104	5	Goodyear	17200	112	104	108	114⅝
104⅝	101	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	101⅛	101¼	101¼	101⅝
60	37	2½	Gotham Hos	200	37¼	36½	36½	37½
14	7	..	Gould Cp A	100	9	9	9	..
54	24	..	Graham-P	3600	24½	24	24⅛	25⅛
49½	20	..	Grahm-P ct	100	18	18	18	20½
102⅞	62⅛	7	Granby	3400	78⅜	75	76⅜	81⅛
96½	77¾	1	Grand Stores	400	80	79½	79½	81½
116	105½	6.50	Grand St pf	100	106	106	106	..
32⅝	20⅛	..	Grand Union	300	25¾	24¾	24¾	26½
54⅝	41	3	Grand Un pf	400	47⅛	46½	46½	47⅛
56	43¾	3	Granite City	1500	52	49¾	[illegible]	54
144⅝	114½	1	Grant (WT)	400	127½	125⅛	123¾	129
128¼	101	5	Grt Nor pf	2600	116⅞	115	115	119½
122¼	100	5a	Grt Nor pf ct	2600	111	109	109⅜	113½
39¼	25	1.25	Grt Nor Ore	2700	29¼	28⅝	29	29⅝
44	32¾	2.80	Grt W Sug	1300	37½	36½	36⅞	37¾
119½	112½	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	114½
197⅝	136¼	8	Greene-Can	1400	175⅜	171	173	180¼
59	32⅜	..	Gulf Mobile	100	48	48	48	50¾
79	55¼	2	Gulf Steel	3300	70	68	68½	70
			—H—					
28	25	1½	Hack Wt	120	27½	27½	27½	..
31	27	1¾	Hack Wt pf	40	27½	27½	27½	..
30	26	1¾	Hack pf A	2000	27	27	27	30
56¾	32¾	..	Hahn Dpt St	600	32¾	32	32	33⅛
115	94¾	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	800	94⅝	93½	93½	94¾
106	91	7	Hanna 1pf	10	100	100	100	100
64¼	54	2	Harbison	10	62	62	62	62
39⅜	20⅞	1.20	Hartman B	14400	30⅞	23	30⅜	32⅛
68⅜	28	3	Hayes Body	1400	33⅞	31	33	35
117⅞	64	..	Hershey Ch	3000	110⅞	108	108	113¾
[illegible]	80	4	Hershey pf	1900	111⅛	107	108	113¾
106¼	104	6	Hershey ppf	1900	105	105	105	..
31½	15	..	Hoe & Co	200	27½	26⅛	27½	28¼
51	34⅞	2½	Holland F	1100	42⅞	42¼	42⅛	43¼
52⅝	37½	1½	Houdaille	2100	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	43⅞
109	70	..	Houston Oil	500	70	70	70	73¼
82½	56⅛	4	Howe Sound	1100	63½	60	61½	65¾
58⅜	34½	2½	Hud Man	1100	43	40⅛	40⅛	44
84	70	5	Hud Man pf	500	74½	74½	74½	..
93⅝	75½	5	Hudson Mot	5100	82¾	81	81⅛	84¾
82	38⅛	2	Hupp Motors	3700	41⅞	40	40½	43⅞
			—I—					
153½	132½	7	Ill Central	600	143	142½	142½	143
80	72	4	Ill Cen LL	40	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
39⅜	29½	2	Ind Oil & G	1300	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	30⅛
32½	17¾	..	Indian Mot	2000	20⅞	19⅞	20	22⅛
52⅝	29	..	Indian Refin	12200	41¾	39¼	39⅝	43⅜
48¾	28	..	Indian Re ct	3400	40⅛	38	38¼	41¼
135	75	..	Ind Rayon	500	103	93	103	94⅜
165	20	4	Ingersoll R	100	155	155	155	158
98⅞	78½	3½	Inland Steel	400	92	92	92	94⅞
66¾	38¼	4	Inspiration	3500	44⅞	42⅛	43⅛	45⅞
58⅜	19⅝	..	Interboro RT	1900	21½	20¼	21½	22
14¼	8⅛	..	Intercon Rub	100	9	9	9	8¾
246½	149⅜	5	Int Business	1500	230½	225⅜	226½	223¼
102¾	77¼	4	Int Cement	600	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77¾
103½	54½	2	Int Combus	19700	66⅞	64½	65	70
127	92	2½	Int Harv	6600	119	114¼	117½	122
145	138¼	7	Int Harv pf	500	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛
54½	47½	..	Int Hyd El	19400	51	48½	51	53
102½	65¼	3.20	Int Match pf	4200	83½	81½	81½	84
29½	26½	..	Int M Match	1700	26¾	26½	26½	26¾
72¾	40½	.80	Int Nickel	44200	49⅞	48⅛	48⅜	51¾
37	25	2.40	Int P&P A	2300	36⅜	34	36⅜	36⅝
25¼	14¾	..	Int P&P B	2100	24½	16	16	17½
93	80	7	Int P&P pf	400	90	89⅞	90	90⅞
63	43⅞	2½	Int Print Ink	100	52	52	52	53⅝
80¼	69	5	Int Rys pf	10	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
80¼	69	5	Int Rys pf	10	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
159½	118	6	Int Silver	200	150	138½	138½	..
119¼	78	2	Int Tel & T	70900	112	110	110	115¾
38⅞	29	1	Intertype	200	36⅛	34⅛	36⅛	36⅝
70⅛	66	..	Investors En	1500	68½	66	66	69⅛
69	49¾	4	Island Cr	300	50½	50⅛	50⅛	51
			—J—					
84½	71	4	Jewel Tea	600	71¾	71	71	71
242¾	152½	3	Johns Man	6000	179¾	175⅛	175⅛	185
123	119	7	Johns Man pf	20	120	120	120	..
122¼	117	7	Jones & L pf	10	120	120	120	120
16½	5⅞	..	Jordan Mot	200	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
			—K—					
108⅞	78	5	Kan City So	1200	99⅛	97	97	102⅞
58½	51¼	5	Kayser	700	51	51	51	..
37⅛	24¾	1½	Kaufmn D St	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
37⅛	24¾	1½	Kaufmn D St	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
46⅜	25	..	Keith Albee	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	..
138	94½	7	Keith Alb pf	200	112	110⅛	111	120
24	10½	..	Kelly Spring	6000	11	10½	10¾	11⅜
94⅞	58⅜	..	Kelly Spr 8%	20	59	58⅜	59	60
59¾	40¼	2	Kelsey Wh	1400	42½	41¾	42	43
19¼	12	..	Kelvinator	7200	15¼	15	15	15⅝
104⅞	77⅝	4	Kennecott	36200	87⅜	83⅝	84⅝	89¼
52⅞	45¼	2½	Kimberly Cl	600	51½	50⅝	50⅝	51¼
44⅛	27½	1	Kinney	700	42	41¾	42	42¼
78¾	25⅛	..	Kolster Rad	9300	30⅜	28½	29½	32¼
54½	32¾	1½	Kraft Cheese	1200	50¼	50	50	52
57½	44⅛	1.60	Kresge	1900	47	46¼	46½	46¾
23	12¾	..	Kresge DS	300	16½	16½	16½	..
115	86	1§	Kress Co	400	86	86	86	..
46⅜	33½	1.34	Kreuger Toll	41300	38½	37	37	40
122½	75½	1*	Kroger	6500	84	82	83½	86½
			—L—					
325	231½	10	Laclede Gas	30	275	250	250	296
38⅜	26	..	Lago Oil	100	30	29½	29½	..
25	10	..	Lee Rubber	900	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	13
65	47⅜	2½	Leh P Cem	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47⅞
110¾	106¾	..	Leh PC pf	10	110	110	110	109½
102¼	77¾	3½	Leh Val	1100	90⅞	88	88¼	91¾
28⅜	19	..	Leh V Coal	2100	24	22¼	22½	23⅞
43	41½	..	Libbey Owens	200	42	41½	41½	43
57¾	42¾	..	Lima Loco	700	51¾	49	49	52⅞
113⅞	71¾	4	Liquid Car	4800	88⅛	85¾	87	91½
[illegible]	48½	2	Loews Inc	2100	56½	55⅝	56	58⅛
11½	7½	..	Loft Inc	8400	8¾	8¼	8½	9
32½	24	..	Long Bell A	100	24	24	24	..
75	56	2.60	Loose-Wiles	2300	64	62⅝	62⅝	65
121½	115¾	7	Loose-W pf	10	116½	116½	116½	..
59	53⅞	1¾	Lou G&E A	5400	51½	48⅛	48⅜	54
153⅝	138½	7	Louis & N	200	142	142	142	..
18	10½	..	Lou Oil Ref	1400	10⅞	10½	10½	10¾
100½	89	6½	Lou Oil pf	100	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	..
107⅞	66½	2	Ludlum Stl	4400	[illegible]	90	92½	97⅞
			—M—					
113¾	97½	2	McCrory St	10	99	99	99	..
115½	97⅛	2	McCrory B	100	97⅞	97¾	97¾	..
23½	15	1	McIntyre	500	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	..
82	62½	4	McKeesport	400	68	68	68	..
114¾	91	6	Mack Trucks	4200	97½	96½	96½	97⅞
222¼	148	2	Macy	1900	209	205	205¼	214¾
5	4⅜	..	Macy rts	5200	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4¾
24	17⅛	1½	Madison Sq	400	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17¾
82½	60	5	Magma Cop	1700	68⅜	66⅛	66½	..
39⅜	15⅛	..	Mallinson	700	16⅛	15⅛	16	17½
105½	89¾	7	Mallinson pf	2000	90	89¾	89¾	..
26	12½	..	Manati Sug	10	18½	18½	18½	..
37¾	24¼	..	Man El Sup	200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	27
57½	31½	..	Man Elv mg	700	37	36½	36½	37
35⅜	25⅜	2	Man Shirt	200	28	28	28	28
18½	12	..	Maracaibo	1000	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
89⅞	69½	2	Marlin Rock	500	74	73½	73¾	..
104	66¾	4	Marmon	8400	80⅞	77	78⅞	85
68⅜	42¼	2b	Math Alkali	4000	56	53¾	55	58½
108½	73½	4	May Dept S	7100	82	80¼	81⅞	82¼
29½	19	2	Maytag	6000	25⅛	23⅝	24⅛	26⅝
49¼	38¾	3	Maytag pf	1300	43¼	43	43	45
108	80	6	Maytag 1pf	100	85	85	85	85⅞
72	58½	1.40	Melville Sh	100	62½	62½	62½	..
69⅜	33½	..	Mex Seabd	4600	35¼	33½	34	32
54½	30¼	4	Miami Cop	4500	42⅜	41⅛	42	43¾
122⅞	85	2½	Mich Steel	500	105	104	104	..
39⅞	30½	2	Mid Cont	1900	31½	31¼	31¼	31⅝
5⅛	3	..	Mid States	4400	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅜
3⅜	2⅛	..	Mid States ct	2700	2½	2¼	2½	..
303⅜	225	8§	Midland pf	200	278	275	278	283
28⅞	11⅝	..	Miller Rub	500	12½	12⅛	12¼	12⅝
43⅜	31	..	Min Moline	500	35¾	31	35⅜	36⅝
3⅞	2	..	Min & StL	100	2	2	2	..

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 9	Last Aug. 8
65¾	42½	..	Mo K&T	27700	55½	51	52⅛	56⅞
107½	102	7	Mo K&T pf	200	104⅝	104¾	104⅝	105
101⅝	62½	..	Mo Pac	4000	90	89	89⅝	91¼
147	128	5	Mo Pac pf	500	139	138	138	140¾
80¾	60½	2½	Mohawk	200	65	64	64	65⅞
156⅞	99	2½	Mont Ward	65000	111	108	108	114⅝
23½	17⅝	..	Mont Ward rts	6000	20	19⅛	19⅛	21⅛
8	3	..	Moon Mot	400	3⅝	3	3⅝	4
80¾	70	3.60	Morrel & S	100	70	70	70	74
6½	3	.40	Mtoher Lode	900	3⅛	3	3	2¼
60⅜	12½	..	Motion Pic	1100	49	47½	47⅞	50⅞
31⅝	26	..	Moto Met G	1400	27½	26¼	27½	27¾
55⅛	29	2	Motor Wheel	4400	49⅞	46	49⅛	50½
81⅞	36	..	Mullins Body	1200	40⅝	36	38½	41
102¼	80	7	Mullins pf	320	80	80	80	..
61⅞	50⅛	3	Munsing	499	55¼	55⅛	55⅛	56
100⅞	62	3	Murray Body	8500	87½	84½	85⅞	88⅝
			—N—					
239	186	7	Nash & Chat	10	222	222	222	..
118⅞	81¼	6	Nash Mot	5200	85¾	84⅝	84⅝	88⅝
41⅞	28⅛	1	Nat Acme	3800	36¼	35⅜	35⅜	37⅞
48¼	35	..	Nat Air Tr	500	40	38½	38½	42
71	40¼	1	Nat BellasH	1300	42	40	40	42⅝
118	102¾	7	Nat Bel H pf	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
216⅞	116½	6	Nat Bisc	1500	201	196½	196½	208
148⅝	96	3	Nat Cash R	22900	122½	116	116¾	125½
85	62¼	1½	Nat Dairy	20400	77⅞	76¼	76¼	79⅝
37⅞	28⅞	..	Nat Dept Sto	100	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	..
58	32	..	Nat Distil	700	45½	44⅛	44⅞	..
109¾	67½	..	Nat Distil pf	1700	109¾	109⅜	109⅜	..
62¼	43	1	Nat Enam	200	48	48	48	49
141½	138¼	7	Nat Leadpf A	10	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼
69⅞	42¼	1	Nat Pw & Lt	88500	68⅝	66⅝	67⅝	70⅞
3⅝	1⅜	..	Nat Ry Mx2pf	500	2	2	2	..
144	111¾	5	Nat Supply	300	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	124⅛
117	114¼	7	Nat Sup pf	4000	115	115	115	..
155	101	5	Nat Surety	1600	118⅜	116	116⅜	121
91⅝	64	1½	Nat Tea	600	64	63	63	65
62⅞	39⅜	3	Nev Cons	27100	45⅜	44	44½	47⅝
82	42	3	Newport Co	1700	77⅞	75½	75½	78⅞
49⅜	41	3	NY Air Br	1300	44⅝	43	43	44
113	93	3	Newton Steel	300	99	97	97	100¼
245	178½	8	NY Central	20200	229⅝	226⅛	228	233¼
163	128⅛	6	NY C&StL	400	158	154⅛	155	161
58¾	40	..	NY Dock	500	51½	51½	51½	53⅛
379	277½	5	NY&Harlem	20	295	295	295	300
120	80⅞	4	NY NH&H	27700	117½	114¾	115½	119⅝
131	114⅝	7	NYNH&H pf	400	128⅞	128⅛	128⅛	131
32	23½	..	NY Ont&W	900	24½	24	24	25⅛
9⅞	3	..	NY Ry pf	100	3	3	3	..
114⅞	110¼	7	NY Stm 7%	10	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110½
103	96	6	NY Stm 6%	10	100	100	100	100
263	191	8	Norf & West	300	250	246¼	246¼	254
186⅜	96⅝	10a	No Am	35600	170¼	163⅜	164½	174⅞
54¼	51¼	3	No Am pf	100	52½	52½	52½	52½
64¼	48⅜	3.41	N Ger Lloyd	400	53	52⅝	52⅝	53⅜
118⅞	95⅛	5	No Pac	3300	106	104⅜	105⅜	108⅜
114⅜	96	5	No Pac cts	400	105½	105	105	105
6¼	2	..	Norwalk T	500	2	2	2	2
			—O—					
32	16⅜	..	Oilwell	400	17	16⅜	16⅜	17⅜
64½	34⅛	3	Oliver Farm	3400	40⅜	39⅜	39½	41⅞
99½	90	3	Oliver ppf	200	93¼	93¼	93¼	93⅝
69⅜	49⅛	3	Oliver cv pf	600	51	50½	50½	52½
10⅞	7⅛	..	Omnibus	300	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
95¾	69	8	Orpheum pf	30	82	82	82	..
405	276	6	Otis Elev	200	377	375	375	..
125	121¾	6	Otis Elev pf	20	121¾	121¾	121¾	..
51⅜	37	..	Otis Steel	8400	44⅞	42	43	45⅞
84	75	4	Owens Bot	500	77½	76½	76½	..
			—P—					
78½	53⅜	2	Pac Gas	12300	73¾	71¼	72⅛	75⅜
130	70	3	Pac Lighting	4200	116⅞	114	114	120½
1½	1	..	Pac Oil	700	1	1	1	1
220	159	7	Pac Tel&T	10	193	193	193	200⅛
153¾	116½	3	Packard M	38800	135¾	130¾	133¼	139⅞
28⅜	26⅜	..	Packard N rct	70100	27⅝	26⅝	27	28⅜
63	40¼	..	Pan-Am Pet	200	58½	58	58	60
66¾	40½	..	Pan-Am B	12700	57⅞	56¾	57⅜	59½
17½	13⅝	..	Pan-Am WB	30	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
15¼	7⅜	..	Panhndle	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
72	55⅛	3	Paramount	28000	65⅞	64⅝	65	66¾
87⅞	47	3	Park & Tilf	600	52½	51⅞	52½	..
13⅞	5¾	.80	Park Utah	1300	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
14⅞	6	..	Pathe Exch	3300	8½	8	8¼	8⅝
30	13½	..	Pathe Ex A	600	18	17½	17½	18⅛
47¾	34⅛	2.92c	Patino M	2000	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	40⅝
66⅜	38	..	Penick & F	800	54⅛	52⅞	52⅞	55⅞
12	5½	..	Penn C&C	100	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	..
27	11¾	..	Penn Dix C	200	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	13⅜
99	72½	4	Penn RR	27900	92⅝	90⅛	91⅛	94½
103¾	148	8	Pere Marq	200	190	190	190	195
101	96	5	Pere M ppf	40	97	96⅜	96⅜	96⅝
79⅞	56½	5	Phelps Dod	3800	60	58	58	62¼
45½	31½	1.50	Pet Milk	400	33½	31½	31½	32
51	47¾	2.50*	Phila Co 5%	10	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	..
54	50⅝	3	Phila Co 6%	100	53	53	53	53
34	17⅜	..	Phila Read	5600	25¼	24	24	26½
47	35½	1.50	Phillips Pet	1200	35⅞	35	35	35⅝
37⅞	27½	..	Pierce Ar	500	32	31⅞	31⅞	32½
3⅝	1½	..	Pierce Oil	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
5⅞	4	..	Pierce Pet	300	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
63⅞	39⅛	2	Pillsbury	1600	45½	44¼	44¼	46½
68	50½	2.88	Pirelli Co	1600	62½	61	62½	64⅛
83¾	54⅛	..	Pitts Coal	2000	79⅞	74½	76	78¼
100	83½	..	Pitts Coal pf	400	96¼	94⅞	96	99
148⅞	123⅜	6	Pitts WV	100	139	139	139	141
43⅞	26	1.50	Poor & Co	3200	36⅞	34⅝	36½	39¾
65⅝	50⅜	..	Prairie O&G	500	51½	50½	51	51¾
61⅞	52⅝	3	Prairie P L	1000	60	59½	59½	60
25⅜	15	..	Press Steel	500	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝	17⅝
81	73	7	Press St pf	100	75	75	75	..
25⅞	15	..	Prod & Ref	200	13⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15½
46⅞	34	..	Prod & R pf	20	34	34	34	37½
87	49⅞	2	Proph Brush	30	50	50	50	..
124⅝	75	2.60	Pub Serv	32500	118¾	108	109	115½
108⅞	103½	6*	Pub Serv 6%	400	[illegible]	105⅜	105⅜	..
91⅞	78	4	Pullman	6200	85⅞	81½	82½	85⅛
21⅞	14⅜	..	Punta Sug	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17⅛
30⅜	23¼	1.50	Pure Oil	4300	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	25¼
115⅛	111	8	Pure Oil pf	80	112½	112½	112½	112½
147⅞	109⅜	3	Purity Bk	2200	134⅛	132½	132½	137
			—R—					
114	68¼	..	Radio	89600	82¼	79⅞	80¾	84
82½	74	5	Radio pf	500	77	77	77	..
46⅞	19	..	Radio-Keith	46600	35½	34¼	34⅝	37¾
58½	49¼	..	Rail & xp	1000	51	49	49	54
80⅛	72½	4	RR Secur	30	72½	72½	72½	..
126⅞	101½	4	Reading	2700	118	116	117	120¼
84⅝	57	..	Real Silk H	1800	75½	73½	74	77
102½	95	7	Real Silk pf	10	99	99	99	99
16¼	6	..	Reis & Co	1100	9	9	9	..
108½	60	7	Reis&Co pf	300	65¼	61½	65¼	63
50⅛	28	..	Rem Rand	16200	44⅞	42¼	43⅞	46⅞
96	90½	7	Rem Rd 1pf	200	95	95	95	95
31⅞	20¾	.80	Reo Motors	2000	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	22
54⅞	42¾	..	Rep Brass	200	43	42	43	45⅛
111	93⅝	4	Rep Brass A	100	100	100	100	..
115	79¾	4	Repub Stl	5500	107⅝	105	105⅜	109⅜
49⅝	39	2	Richfield Oil	3300	39½	39	39	39⅝
42½	25¼	2§	Rio Grande O	2800	27½	26½	26⅜	28
70	59	2.50	Ritter Dent	200	63½	63½	63½	64
96	63	..	Rossia Ins	2500	70	68⅝	68⅝	71
55¾	49⅞	3.22	Royal Dutch	100	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	51⅛
43¼	27	1	Royal Bk	600	35⅞	34⅝	35	36¾
37⅞	35	..	Royal Bk cts	800	35½	35	35	36½
			—S—					
195¼	154¼	3	Safeway S	2300	169½	167	167	173⅞
94	59½	3	St Joseph	2900	67½	65½	66⅝	69½
133	109½	8	StL & SF	3100	125¼	124⅛	124⅛	128¾
96½	92½	6	StL & SF pf	100	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅞
115¾	82	..	StL SW	900	98	95¾	98	..
51⅞	38	2	Savage A	1000	38¼	38	38	..
21¾	12	..	Seabd AL	200	13	12⅞	12⅞	12½
24½	16¼	..	Seabd AL pf	400	20	19	19½	20
22¼	13⅛	1.20	Seagrave	100	13½	[illegible]	13½	..
181	139¾	2.50§	Sears Roe	9700	156⅞	[illegible]	155½	159
21⅜	17½	..	Servel, Inc	7100	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	18½
10½	4	..	Seneca Cop	1100	5	[illegible]	4⅞	5¼
53¾	41	1	Sharon Steel	400	45¾	[illegible]	44½	46¾
187	123½	2	Shattuck	200	175	[illegible]	174¾	179½
65⅞	64¼	..	Sharpe&D pf	800	64½	64¼	64½	65⅞

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 9	Last Aug. 8
31¾	25	1.40	Shell Union	8800	25⅞	25	25½	26
74½	36⅜	5	Shubert Th	200	40½	38¼	40½	39
122⅝	75	3	Simmons	12300	112	110	110	114¾
39⅝	18⅛	1.60	Simms Pet	4900	33⅞	32⅝	32⅝	34⅞
45	31	2	Sinclair	27400	32½	31½	32	33¼
46½	32⅛	2	Skelly Oil	3800	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	39⅞
125	55¾	..	Sloss Shef	200	56	55⅝	55⅝	..
16⅛	10⅛	..	Snider	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
64½	33	..	Snider pf	300	49	48	48	51
79⅞	53⅝	2	So Calif Ed	15500	73½	71	71⅛	76
15⅝	8½	..	So Dairies B	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
150	124	6	So Pacific	2800	140	136½	137	140¾
45	34	2	So PR Sug	3800	35	35	35	35⅞
160½	138	8	So Railway	1000	148½	148	148	149⅞
68⅞	55⅜	..	Sparks With	2000	56⅞	55½	56	59⅜
11¼	6	..	Spear & Co	100	8½	8½	8½	..
44	35½	1.60	Spen Kellogg	700	42½	41	42½	43⅛
55⅞	45	3	Spicer Co	1900	51½	50	50½	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Spicer pf	100	47	47	47	..
117⅞	70	..	Spiegel May	500	76	73	76	74
6⅞	4⅝	..	Sta Gas rts	10200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
142½	80⅝	3½	Sta Gas	25500	132¾	128⅛	128⅛	137⅞
163¼	104	6	Sta Mill	100	106½	106½	106½	..
81⅞	64	2.50	Sta Oil Cal	8300	71⅜	69¼	69½	71
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Sta Oil NJ	18700	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜	57⅛
45⅝	39⅞	1.60	Sta Oil NY	9000	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	38½
9⅝	4⅛	..	Sta Pl Glass	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
31	15	..	Sta Pl Gl pf	40	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
33⅞	25⅝	..	Sterling	3200	30¼	28⅝	29½	31½
77	64⅝	2.50	St-Warner	5800	65⅜	64⅝	65	67
15½	13⅝	..	Sterling pf	1600	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
98	73⅛	5	Studebaker	4000	74⅞	73⅛	73⅜	77½
174¾	155⅛	..	Stone & Web	4800	159	155⅛	155½	163¼
76⅝	57	1	Sun Oil	200	70⅞	70	70⅞	71
105½	100	6*	Sun Oil pf	20	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12	6	..	Super Oil	6500	6⅝	6	6	6⅛
73⅜	34	..	Super Steel	1900	38½	36¾	37⅜	41⅜
22¼	13	1	Sweets Co	500	14	13¾	13¾	14
19⅝	12½	..	Symington A	1100	15½	13½	15½	13¾
			—T—					
25½	18½	1	Telautograph	400	19¾	19⅛	19½	19¾
20⅞	16	1	Tenn Cop	900	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
68½	57½	3	Tex Corp	16400	60⅝	59⅝	60	60½
181	155	5	Tex & Pac	100	161	161	161	..
23⅝	15⅛	25c	Tex & P Coal	2000	16	15⅝	15⅝	16½
24½	13⅛	..	Tex & P LT	4200	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14⅞
85⅛	68⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	8600	71⅜	70	70	71½
34½	16½	..	Thatcher	200	25⅝	25	25	26
51⅞	34½	2.40	The Fair	400	36	35½	35½	36
62	44	3.60	Thompson	300	45	45	45	45
40	27⅛	.80	Tidewater	200	33	32¼	32¼	33¼
23½	17½	..	Tidewater As	6800	18⅛	18	18	18½
90⅞	84	6	Tidewat A pf	500	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝	88
31	22⅝	.60	Timken-Det	2000	23½	23⅛	23½	24½
110¾	73½	3	Timken	3300	98	97	97	100¼
14¼	9	..	Trans Oil	18200	11½	11	11	11⅛
1⅜	1	..	Trans D rts	17100	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
63	38¾	2.50	Trico	900	53⅞	52½	52½	54½
61⅜	44¾	1.20§	Truscon S	200	51¼	51¼	51¼	54
58¼	39	4	Twin City	200	41½	40	40	..
			—U—					
165¼	91	4	Underwood	3600	144¾	142¼	143	147¼
43	24	..	Un Bag & P	300	33	32¾	33	34
128	75¼	2.60	Un Carbide	23700	113⅞	112⅝	113½	117⅜
54½	46	2	Un Oil Cal	1100	46¾	45½	46¾	46⅛
276½	209	10	Un Pacific	2900	266½	262⅛	263¾	269
84⅜	80½	4	Un Pac pf	600	81⅛	81	81	80½
157½	121⅞	5	Un Tk car	100	150	150	150	157½
162	78⅜	..	Uni Air T	30300	131	125½	128¾	135
109½	68⅛	3	Uni Air T pf	300	86½	85½	86½	89
93	81½	1.75	Un Carb	900	83	81½	81	83
53½	41	1.60	Uni Biscuit	2600	50	49¼	49¼	51
7¼	4⅞	..	Uni Cp rts	3220	5½	5⅛	5⅛	6
75½	58¾	..	Unit Corp	62500	65¾	63	63½	68
49⅞	45	3	Unit Corp pf	500	48⅞	48½	48⅞	49¼
81⅛	30	3	Uni El Coal	600	35	34¼	34½	..
158½	109⅝	4	Uni Fruit	1200	115⅞	115½	115¾	117⅞
59⅜	46½	..	Uni G&Imp	72500	53¾	51¼	52⅝	55⅛
26⅜	12⅛	..	Uni Paperbd	200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
95¼	92¾	5	Uni G&Imp pf	600	94½	94⅛	94⅛	..
55⅞	26½	2	US Pipe&Fy	2800	27⅞	26½	27¾	28
18½	12⅝	..	US Dist	1400	13¼	13	13	13¼
81	71¼	7	US Dist pf	100	82	82	82	..
18½	12⅝	..	US Dist	1400	13¼	13	13	13¼
84	71¼	7	US Dist pf	100	82	82	82	..
72	58	..	US For S	3900	64⅞	62¾	63⅝	68
92⅞	89⅛	..	US Fr S pf	100	92½	92½	92½	92¾
193¼	128	6	US Ind Alco	6700	178	175	176	182¾
35½	17¼	..	US Leather	1000	19⅛	18½	18½	19⅛
61⅞	29¼	4	US Lea A	200	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	32½
119¼	81	4	US Realty	3800	85⅝	84½	84½	88
65	42	..	US Rubber	4800	45⅞	44⅜	44¾	46⅝
92½	70	..	US Rub 1 pf	400	71	70½	70½	71¾
72⅞	48	3.50	US Smelt	1300	54	52	53	..
58	50⅝	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	51	51	51	..
221⅛	163	7	US Steel	190700	217¼	213½	213½	220⅞
144¼	139½	7	US Steel pf	200	140	139½	139½	140
22¼	9¾	..	Univ Pipe	1600	10	9¾	9¾	10
100½	76½	7	Univ P pf	100	78	76½	76½	78½
58⅝	35	2b	Util P&Lt A	46500	51⅞	49⅜	50	54¼
			—V—					
13½	6¼	..	Vadsco	200	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅞
116½	68	3	Vanadium	6000	79¾	78	78¼	82
103	95	5	Vick Shreve	10	97	97	97	..
24¾	9¾	..	Va-C Chem	600	11¼	11	11	11⅝
65½	36¼	3	Va-C Ch 6%	200	39	39	39	40
109½	105¾	7	Va El&P 7 pf	120	108	108	108	..
145	50	..	Vulcan	310	138	126¼	133	144
			—W—					
81⅜	60	..	Wabash	1200	67¼	66½	67	70⅛
104⅞	90	5	Wab pf A	100	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	..
34½	22⅛	1.50	Waldorf	400	28¾	27⅝	28½	29¼
46¼	23⅛	1.20	Walworth	1100	39½	38⅝	38¾	40⅝
84¾	43	..	Ward Bk A	60	56¼	56¼	56¼	..
21¼	8¼	..	Ward Bk B	1300	10⅝	10¼	[illegible]	11½
63	54¾	..	*Warner Br A	31000	56¾	54¼	55¼	59¼
59¼	44	2.20	*Warner Bd pf	500	50	48¾	49	52½
42⅞	28½	2	Warner Quin	2000	29½	29⅛	29⅛	30
175	139	4	Warren Br	600	160	155	156	..
34¼	15⅛	..	Warren F&P	700	17⅛	17	17	17¼
48	30⅝	2	Wesson O	300	31	30½	31	31
72½	58⅞	4	Wesson O pf	400	59⅞	59⅛	59⅜	59½
102	93½	6	W Pen El pf	10	95	95	95	94½
111¼	103	7	W Pen E 7%	110	106⅞	104⅛	104⅛	105⅜
117	113	7	W Pen P 7%	20	115⅛	115⅛	115¼	115⅞
59¾	48⅝	4	Wn Dairy A	200	50	49⅞	50	50⅛
34⅞	22½	..	Wn Dairy B	600	[illegible]	25	25	25⅞
54	32½	..	Wn Md	8200	[illegible]	41	41	41¾
41⅞	32	..	Wn Pac	300	[illegible]	35	35	35⅛
67¾	56	..	Wn Pac pf	1000	60⅞	60	60¼	63
229	179¾	8	Wn Union	1700	208	205	205	212
55¾	43¼	2	Westg A B	7500	53	51⅝	52	54¾
241⅛	137½	4	Westg Elec	49700	228⅜	221	223	233¾
94⅛	49¾	..	Westvaco	500	66	64⅛	65	67¾
48¼	22	..	Weston In	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	41½
38	30¼	2	White Eagle	300	32¾	32½	32¾	..
53½	38	1	White Mot	1600	39¾	39	39⅛	40¼
48	12	..	Whi Sew M	200	18¾	18½	18½	19
57⅞	41¼	4	Whi Sew pf	200	42	42	42	..
61¼	37	2.50	Wilcox R A	100	44½	44½	44½	43
62	34	2	Wilcox R B	2000	40¾	38½	39	41⅝
35	20	1.20	Willys-Over	11600	23¼	22⅞	23	23½
103	92	7	Willys-Ov pf	200	97	97	97	..
13½	6⅝	..	Wilson	600	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
27	16	..	Wilson A	300	16⅛	16	16⅛	16
79	56½	1.75	Wilson pf	400	55¼	55	55	..
94½	85	6*	Woolworth	4200	87⅜	86½	86½	89
79¼	43	..	Wor Pump	2000	77	75¼	77	79
85⅝	66	3	Wor Pump B	100	84½	84½	84½	85
149½	109	2	Wright Aer	3400	120½	116¾	116¾	122¾
80⅞	70	3	Wrigley	400	74	74	74	74½
			—Y—					
84	61¾	4	Yale &T	200	83	83	83	..
51¼	34¾	..	Yel Truck	9100	36⅞	34¾	35	36⅞
160	105	5	Youngstown	300	151	150	150	152
71⅝	52¼	2	Young S&W	1500	54⅞	53	53¼	56½
			—Z—					
52¾	41	..	Zenith Radio	1500	42	41	41¾	44¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPaid in 1928.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Aug. 9	Last Aug. 8
400	Air Inv	19	17	18	18⅝
180	Am Alliance	71	71	71	73½
1680	Am Found	113¾	112¾	113¾	114
1600	Am Pneu	12¾	12	12¼	12¾
30	Am Pneu pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	27½
20	Am Pneu 1pf	48	48	48	..
590	Am & Cont	46	45	46	47½
1400	Am T&T	275¼	265¾	271¾	281¾
40	Av Corp	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
50	Amoskeag	16	16	16	16¾
880	Anaconda	117½	113	116⅞	120¾
69	Avia E N E	17	17	17	18
70	Ariz Com	2½	2¼	2½	..
20	Assoc Gas	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
250	Big Hart	97	97	97	96½
170	[illegible]	73¼	73	73	73
37	[illegible] pf	90	90	90	90
[illegible]	[illegible] pf	107	107	107	107
[illegible]	[illegible] pf	98	98	98	98
[illegible]	[illegible]	176¼	175	176¼	176¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	83	82	83	83
[illegible]	[illegible]	130	130	130	..
[illegible]	[illegible] sta	116	116	116	..
200	[illegible] sta	166	164	164	166
132	Bo[illegible]	170	170	170	..
30	Bro Bur	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29¾
20	Brown pf	85	85	85	87
10	Cal&A	129	129	129	..
10	Cal & Hec	43⅛	42½	42½	45¾
160	Cl Serve	45	44⅞	45	45⅜
720	Con Gas	32½	31½	31½	32½
380	Cop Range	23	22	22½	23¾
200	Cont Share	72	71	71	73
1140	Cred Alli	35	34	34	35
1800	Cr C Inv	19⅞	19½	19½	19½
800	East SS	120	118⅛	119½	122⅛
20	East SS 1pf	99⅛	99	99	..
100	E Bos Land	7	7	7	..
650	E Butte	2½	2½	2½	..
50	Fox	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
470	Economy	32	31½	32	32
120	Edison Elec	400	395	395½	404
190	Eng Pub	70	67	68⅞	73½
600	Em Asso	37	36½	36½	37½
40	First Nat S	74	74	74	75¾
70	Galv H pf	42	42	42	42
180	Gen Cap C	80½	80	80	81½
50	Gen Alloy	11½	11½	11½	..
180	Gen Elec	374¼	366	366¼	384¾
70	Gen Elec Sp	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
460	Gen Pub Ser	67⅜	67	67	..
60	Grief	42	42	42	..
250	Globe	26	26	26	27½
10	George pf	11½	11½	11½	..
100	Hathaway B	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	..
190	Hood Rub	23	23	23	23
400	Int Sup	85	83	83	87½
120	Island Crk	51	50	50	50½
70	Isle Royale	22½	22½	22½	23
400	Kr & Toll	38⅜	36⅜	36⅜	39⅛
20	Kidder Pbdy	92	92	92	..
110	Loew's Thea	10½	10	10½	..
20	Me Cent	75	75	75	75½
130	Mass Gas	145	143	145	145
5	Mass Gas pf	83½	83½	83½	83
2900	Mass Util	17	16	16¾	16⅝
20	Mergenthal	103½	103½	103½	..
700	Mohawk	55½	54	55½	..
190	Nash	85½	84⅝	85¼	87¼
1600	Nat Ser	8	7⅞	8	8
90	NE Equity	42	41¾	41¾	42¼
5	NE Equit pf	99	99	99	..
70	NE Pub S pf	92½	92½	92½	..
40	NE P S ppf	98½	98½	98½	..
20	NE Tel	165	165	165	166
405	NY NH&H	117¾	115	115	119¾
100	Nipissing	2½	2½	2½	..
2100	No & So Am	36½	36	36½	37
1600	No Butte	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6⅛
40	No NH	108	108	108	..
20	Old Colony	126	126	126	126
770	Old Domin	9⅝	9½	9½	9¾
50	Olympia	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
60	Pac Mills	29	29	29	30
400	Penn R R	93	90½	91⅛	94½
120	Rwy Lt&S	107	104	104	..
1870	Quincy Min	44	42½	44	44⅝
120	Stone & Web	158¾	155¾	155¾	153
100	Reece Fold	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
600	Shawmut	23	23	23	23⅝
90	Shannon	21	21	21	..
30	Sec Inc Eq	44	42½	42½	43½
165	So Sur	36	36	36	36½
200	Sherman pf	56	56	56	58⅞
95	St Law	65½	65½	65½	66
160	So Trask	47	45½	45½	46⅞
160	Swift & Co	131	131	131	131
20	Torrington	73½	73½	73½	74¾
680	Tower Mfg	9½	9	9½	9¼
1440	Tel Cont	51	44⅞	50¼	52½
20	Un Twist D	57	57	57	57
70	Uni Fruit	116	115⅜	115⅜	117⅞
40	Uni Shoe	65½	64½	65	65½
20	US Smelt	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	..
430	Util Eq	37	34½	34	39
200	US & In S pf	46	45	46	47
320	Util Eq pf	140	135	135	150
40	Venez H	3	3	3	..
680	Venez M	68⅞	68½	68⅞	68½
1600	Utah Met	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Walth'm	47	47	47	..
6	Walth'm pf	80	80	80	80
100	War Bros	158	158	158	..
600	Whit Mfg	12½	12½	12½	12⅞
670	Westfield	36½	36½	36½	..
	BONDS				
$14000	Amoskeag 6s	80	80	80	80
5000	Chi Jct 5s	99	99	99	..
1000	Ernesto 7s	83	83	83	83
5000	E Mass 4½s	55½	55	55	..
3000	E Mass 5s	61	61	61	..
3000	Fox 6½s	95	95	95	96½
13000	Int Hy 6s	104	103	103½	105
9000	Swift 5s	100¾	100¼	100¼	..
5000	West End 4s	92½	92½	92½	..
5000	West T&T 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100

The Boston Federal Reserve Bank has followed the lead of the New York bank in reducing its buying rate on bankers' acceptances ⅛ of 1 per cent.

Markets at a Glance

By THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; General Electric drops 20 points.
Bonds: Easy; convertibles show large losses.
Curb: Weak; utilities break 5 to 25 points.
Foreign exchanges: Heavy; sterling around gold import figures.
Cotton: Lower; rains in Texas and liquidation.
Sugar: Steady; Cuban support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; firm cash markets.
Corn: Steady; absence rain central West.
Cattle: Steady.
Hogs: Irregular.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Sept	1.34	1.35½	1.33½	1.35
Dec	1.42½	1.43½	1.41⅝	1.43¼
March	1.46½	1.48	1.46½	1.47¾
Corn				
Sept	1.02¼	1.04½	1.02¼	1.03
Dec	.96	.97⅛	.95⅜	.96⅛
March	.98⅞	1.00¼	.98½	.99⅜
Oats				
Sept	.48⅛	.49	.48	.48⅝
Dec	.52⅝	.53¼	.52¼	.52¾
March	.55⅛	.55⅝	.55	.55⅜
Lard				
Sept	11.90	11.90	11.75	11.75
Oct	12.02	12.02	11.85	11.85
Dec	12.12	12.12	11.95	11.95

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 53¾, de Beers 12½; Rand Mines 3. Bar silver was 24⅛d. an ounce. Money was 3¾ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 5⅜@5½ per cent; three months, 5½ per cent.

CALUMET & ARIZONA NET OFF

Calumet & Arizona Mining Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30 profit of $805,325 before depreciation and depletion, compared with $1,655,000 in the June quarter of 1928.



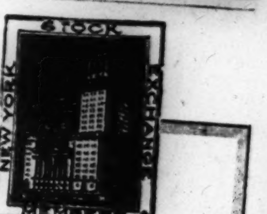
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HUBbard 7300

Insurance Stocks
Specific Information on Request
W. R. BULL & CO.
Incorporated
207 State Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut
Telephone: Noble 3400

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	8%	8%
Commercial paper	6@6¼	6
Customers' loans	6@6½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	8½	8½
Four to six months	8¼	8¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	52⅛c	52⅛c
Bar silver in London	24⅛d	24⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$92,000,000	$1,456,000,000
Year ago today	66,000,000	1,063,000,000
Balances	37,000,000	159,000,000
Year ago today	29,000,000	90,000,000
F. R. bank credit	37,102,615	148,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5¼@5⅛
60 days	5¼@5⅛
90 days	5¼@5⅛
4 months	5⅜@5¼
5 months	5⅜@5¼
6 months	5⅜@5¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5½	Calcutta	5½
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Lisbon	6
Dallas	5	London	5½
Kansas City	5	Madrid	5½
Minneapolis	5	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	5	Helsingfors	6
New York	6	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam	5½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	7½
Bucharest	10	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84⅛	$4.84½	$4.8665
Cables	4.84⅛	4.85	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅜	.0391⅜	.193
Belgium—belga	.1390½	.1390½	.139
Italy—lira	.0522⅞	.0522⅞	.193
Germany—mark	.2381	.2382½	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1409½	.1409½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2663½	.2664	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4004	.4004⅛	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746½	.1746½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2664	.2664½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1462	.1462½	.193
Sweden—krona	.2679	.2680	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1923	.1923½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175⅞	.0175⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4950	.4837½	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5800	.5894	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.4866
Japan—yen	.4700	.4700	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4262	.4204	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1185	.1185	.3245
Chile—peso	.1206	.1207	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9639	.9639	.9733
Peru—pound	3.98	3.98	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9887	.9887	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.9805	.9805	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99¾	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3987½	.3975	.4985

*Par unsettled.

WEATHER AIDS RISE IN LIVE CATTLE MARKET

Advances Are 25 to 50 Cents for Week—Fat Lambs Also Up—Hogs Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Improved weather conditions have helped the beef market and consequently the live cattle market, according to a review by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Net advances for the week were 25 to 50 cents.

The hog market, however, did not fare so well. Continued liberal receipts in the face of narrow shipper demand undermining the trade on heavy butchers and packing sows and resulting in a downturn of 15 to 25 cents.

Fat lambs advanced 25 to 50 cents, natives showing the most upturn. As the week closed the extreme top on hogs was $12.10 and the better selections of the native and western lamb supply were selling at $13.75 to $13.90. Meanwhile finished steers had touched $15, a new high for the season.

Improved demand for fat cattle came just at a time when the run had shrunk to almost insignificant proportions; receipts on Monday at approximately 8000 being the smallest August Monday in years. Strictly choice kinds were scarce. Weather conditions broadened the demand for stocker and feeder cattle, this factor having an influence in helping the market on grassy offerings, selling at $12 downward. Interest in desirable light yearlings was marked, even though these had been selling on a semi-demoralized market a week earlier.

Gains of as much as $1 were numerous on Monday but as the week closed lower-grade steers had again begun to sag. Most grain-fed steers sold from $14 up to $16 and grassers and short-feds from $10.50 to $13.50.

As the week closed the extreme top on light hogs was $12.10, most 160- to 220-lb. selections selling at $11.85@12.05. Butchers scaling 280 to 310 pounds went at $10.85@11.10, good to choice 240's selling at $11.25. It was $9.50@9.85 trade on the rank and file of packing sows, big weights selling as low as $9.25 and light butchery kinds almost to $10.

Most fat lambs during the week cleared at $13.50@13.75, most range lambs selling at $13.75@13.90. Grass yearlings sold up to $11 and handy weight ewes to $6.75.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Air Investors	18½	19
do pf	39	41
Affiliated Investors units nw	99	103
Alemco Asso Inc	26⅞	28¼
Alex-Hamilton Inv Crp A	18½	20½
Alliance Investment Tr	30	35¾
Am & General Sec Corp	71	74
do A	29	29
do B	15½	17½
Am Founders Corp	113¼	115¼
do 7 pf	49	52
do 6 pf	44¼	47¼
do conv pf unit	113¾	116¾
Am Invest Corp	15¼	17¼
Am London & Emp pf	37	42
do partic	50	—
Am Railway Trust	18½	19¼
Am Util & Gen Corp B	8¼	9¼
Atlantic & Pac Int Crp un	77	80
do Class A	37½	40½
do pf ww	45¾	49¾
do scrip new wi	46c	51c
Atlantic Investment Inc	50⅛	52⅛
Bankers Advisory Trust	9½	10
Bankers Invest Tr Am units	31¾	37
Bankers Nat Inv Corp A	26¾	19½
Beacon Participation Inc	17	19
British Type Investors	36	38
Canadian Bk Tr ser D	18¾	—
Century Shares Trust	61½	63¾
do script	6¼	6½
Chain & Gen Equities Inc	35½	38
do 6½s pf	104	108
Chain Distributors Trust	59	61
Chain Stores Inv Crp nw	17½	19
do pf	175	—
Colonial Investors	32⅛	32⅞
Counsellors Securities Tr	108	113
Devonshire Inv Corp	55½	58¼
Diversified Tr Shares	30⅜	31⅛
do ser B	27	27¾
Domestic & Overseas Inv	13	15
do deferred	5¼	8¼
Equitable Investing units	35	38
do A	28½	—
do B	7½	8½
F L Andrews Invest Tr un	95	10
Federated Capital Corp	70	73
Financial Institutions	16	17
do units	112	114
Financial Investing Co	28	30
Fiscal Bond & Share	60½	66
Fixed Trust Shares	24⅛	24⅞
Founders Securities Tr pf	32¾	33¾
Guardian Investmnt (Conn.)	32	—
do conv pf	32	—
do pf ww	28	—
Guardian Rail Shares	26	28
General Stockyards Corp 6pf	92	95
do common	34	37
Greenway Corp	26½	28½
do pf	26½	28½
do pf	63½	65½
Guaranty Fdrs Trust A	6	6½
Incorp Equities	64	—
Incorp Investors	77½	80
Inv Tr Asso	59	51
Int Sec Corp of Am A	59	62
allotments of ctfs6	146	153
do class B	31	34
do 6 pf	88	93
do 6½s pf	92	97
Insuranshares Crp of Dela	21	22¾
Insurshares Tr C (ser A-27)	26½	—
do ser B-28	22	23½
do ser C-27	27	28½
do ser F-27	30¾	32
do ser H-27	25	26½
Investors Trustees Shares	15⅜	16⅛
Investment Trust Cert A	16⅛	17⅞
do B	15¾	16¼
Investment Trust of N Y	13⅞	14⅞
Investment Trust of N Am A	11¼	11¾
do units	29½	31
Jackson & Curtis Inv Asso	73⅛	74⅞
Joint Investors A	66	70
do conv pf	128	140
Key Industry Trust Eh SerII	13¼	14⅞
Kidder Participations Inc	36	38
do No. 2	32	34
do No. 3	19	31
Lincoln Mut Inv Tr units	141½	145½
Mass Inv Trust	58⅛	61¼
Massasoit Co pf	16½	17½
Mohawk Invest Corp	165¾	169
Mutual Inv Trust A	16¼	16½
New Bedford Inv Tr	61	—
New York Bk Tr ser C-3 n	29½	32¾
North American Tr Shares	11⅛	11⅝
Old Colony Inv Tr	23	25
Old Colony Trust Asso	53	55
Pacific Investing Corp	33	35
Parker Trading Corp A	20	—
do B	20	—
Passwall Inv Tr 6 pf ww	112	117
do com	37	40
Pow & Lt Ser Tr	92	95
do warrants	2	[illegible]
Provident Trustee Shares	29⅝	31⅛
Railway & Lt Sec	110	—
do rights	7½	—
Second Am Inv Corp units	47⅛	50⅞
Second Int Corp	50	—
do 6 pf	42	44
do P com	25	27
Second Fnancial Invest Corp	27¼	29¼
Shawmut Bank Inv Tr	45	48
State Street Inv Corp	132½	135½
Trustee Standard Oil Shares	12½	13¼
Underwriters & Partic Inc	50	51
U S & Brit Int A	32½	35½
do $3 pf	40½	43½
do B	17	—
U S Electric Lt P Ser A	26	27½
Uni Founders Corp	63½	65½
United Equities Inc	21¼	—
United Inv Assur units A	144½	147½
do B	73½	77½
do Founders Shares	20¼	21½
U S Shares Corp ser A-1	14⅛	15⅛
do ser A	15¼	—
do Bank Tr ser C-1	36	—
do Bank Tr ser C-2	39	—
do Bank Tr Ser C-3	29½	32¾
do Insur Tr ser F	22½	25
Worthen Associates	26½	28½

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
A B C Corp 5s '53		82
Allied Inv Trust 4½s '67	115	117
Alex-Hamilton Inv C 5s '43	93½	95
Am Bndhlrs & C 4½s '27	120	123
Atl Securities Co 4½s '53	94	96
No Am Inv Cor 5s '47	91	93
Old Colony Inv Tr 4½s '52	84	87
do 4½s 5'47	84	88
Railway & Lt 5s ser 7-9	95½	97½
do 4½s '53	89	90½
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr 4½s '42	85	88
do 5s '52	89	92

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr & Strauss 5½s '43	110	110
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	75¼	75¼
Ala Great So 5s	100¾	100¾
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	107¾	106¼
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	107¾	106½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct	119	116½
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	85	85
Am Internat 5½s '49	108½	107¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98	98
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	94⅞	94⅞
Am Ice 5s	91½	91½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	78	78
Am Smelting 5s '47	101½	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Am T & T col 5s '46	102¾	102½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	192½	185½
Am T & T 4½s cv '33	99⅜	99⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103	102⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	102¾	102¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅝	105½
Am Type Founders 6s '40	103¼	103¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	99⅜	99⅜
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	79	79
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	89¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	88	87¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	102	102
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91¼	91¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	154	151
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	102½	102¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	94¼	94¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	72¾	72¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅝	101¼
B&O cv 4½s '23	96¾	96¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	100¼	100⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101	101
B&O 1st 4s '48	90½	90
B&O cv 4½s '33	96⅞	96½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	101¼	101
B&O 5s series D	100¼	100¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	100⅛	100
B&O 6s '29	108	107½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102¼	102¼
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100⅜	100⅜
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103	103
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104¾
Boston & Me RR 5½s '67	95	95
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	97	97
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102⅞	102⅞
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91½	91
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87⅞	87⅞
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	104	104
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100	100
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	93	93
Cal Pet 5½s '38	98	97½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99⅛	99⅛
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '51	92½	92½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92	92
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	92⅞	92⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	114¼	114¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	82¾	82¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	95¾	95½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	96½	96½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89⅝	89½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99⅞	97⅞
Cen Pacific TSL 1st 4s '54	90	90
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	75¼	75
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¼	98¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99	98⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94¼	94¼
Ches & O 4½s A	93½	93½
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	65½	65½
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	82½	82¼
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	89⅜	88½
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	94½	94½
Chi & East Ill 5s reg	74	74
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77	76¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63	62½
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	90¾	90½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	75⅝	75
Chi M&StP 4½s C	90½	90½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	89	88¼
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	84½	84½
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	92½	92
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	107½	107½
Chi Railway 5s '27	80¾	80
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	93¾	93
Chi RI&P rfg 4½s	87¾	87½
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	94½	94½
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	84½	84½
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	103	103
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	84¾	84¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	86¼	84⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	102½	102½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96	95⅞
Colonial Oil 6s ct	93	93
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 Apr	97¼	97⅛
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May	98⅝	97½
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	86¼	86¼
Com Int Trust 5½s	99	98½
Com Inv Trust 6s	92	91½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	65	64½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¼	105
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100¾	100¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	74½	74½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99¼	99
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101¼	101
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	59⅞	59⅞
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	59⅝	59
Cuba Nor Fy 5½s '52 rcts	82½	82½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	79⅞	79⅞
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	65¼	64
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102½	102½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89	88½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	92¼	91½
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	88	88
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42 2nd	55	55
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100	100
Det Mack 4s	69	69
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	99¾	99¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96⅞	96¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	87½	87½
East Tenn Va G 5s '30 con	102⅝	102⅝
Ed Rock McNut 6s	102¼	102¼
Edith Rock Mc Trust 6s	102⅛	102
East Tenn Va &-G 5s deb	98½	98½
Erie 1st con 4s '96	81⅛	81⅛
Erie cv 4s B '53	81⅝	81⅝
Erie cv 4s D '53	82	82
Erie 5s '67	92½	92¼
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Erie gen lien	75⅛	75
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102¼	102¼
Fed Metal 7s '34	100	100
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	103½	102⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	69	69
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	99	99
Gannett 6s	89	87
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	105	105
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102
Gen Pub Svc 5½s cv	111	108½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	100⅞	100⅞
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	91¼	90⅞
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	92¼	92¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅜	104¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	92	92
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	94¾	94
Great Northern 5½s '52	106¾	105⅞
Great Northern 7s '36	109½	109
Green Bay & West deb B	28⅝	28⅝
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	96⅞	96⅞
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	67	67
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	93	93
Hudson Coal 5s '62	75¼	75
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77⅝	77
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	88	88
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101⅞	101¼
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	95⅛	95⅛
Ill Cen 6½s '36	108⅜	108⅜
Ill Ven C St L&NO 5s '63	101	101
Ind Nat Gas 5s	101¼	101¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90	89¾
Inspiration Cop 6½ '31	101⅛	101⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95⅜	94⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63	63
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	54	54
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91¼	91
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	103¾	103¾
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	102	101¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89	89
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100⅛	100⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	86	85
Int Paper 6s '55	88¼	88¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	94	94
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	76¼	76¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90¾	90¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv	167½	164
Kan City Mer Bldg 5s	99	99
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104⅛	104
Kendall 5½s ww	92½	92½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101½	101½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	96¾	96¾
L'Antaro 6s rct ww	100¼	100
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	83¾	83½
Loews Inc 6s '4144	105¼	105¼
Long Island gen 4s '38	90	90
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100¼	100
L&N uni 4s '40	92¼	92¼
L&N 7s '30	101½	101½
Manhat y con 4s '90	54⅝	53⅞
Market St Ry gold s7 '40	87¾	87¾
McCrory 5½s '41	97	97
Metropolitan S 4s	73	73
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	98	98
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99½	99½
Min St P & SSM 5½ '49	87½	87½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	98½	98
Mo K & T 4½ '78	87⅞	87⅞
Mo K T pl 5s A '62	98½	98½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72¼	71½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96½	96
Mo Pac 5½s '49	116	115
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97¼	97¼
Montana Cent R R 6s	106½	106½
Montana Power 5s A '43	101⅛	101
Montana Power 5s D	97⅝	97½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	84	82½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	96⅛	95¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	46	46
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	9¾	9½
N E T & T 4½s B '61	96¾	96¾
N E T & T 5s '52	102⅝	102½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	89⅞	89½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	88	88
N O T & M 5½s '54	99	99
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95	94¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103	103
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	108¾	108¾
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	93⅜	93⅜
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	97	97
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	100½	100
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	105	105
N Y Connec Ry 4½s '53	92¾	92¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112	112
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	91¼	91¼
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	69¼	69¼
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	69⅛	69⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	76	76
NY NH&H 4½s '67	85½	85½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104⅞	104⅞
NY NH&H 6s w	134	131⅝
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	97	97
NY NH&H 6s w	134	132
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	65	65
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	103¾	103⅜
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	26	26
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105½	105½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97	97
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	73	73
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	73	73
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100¼	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101⅛	101
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64	64
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	85⅞	85¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	109¾	109¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99	97
Norf & W div 4s '44	90½	90½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104	104
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	102⅛	102⅛
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99	99
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	102½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100½	100½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	109	106½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	98⅜	98⅜
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99	98¼
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	89	89
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99	98⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	60	58
Penn RR col 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Penn RR 4¾s '63	95½	95½
Penn R R 5s '64	103¼	103¼
Penn R R gen ½5s '65	96	95⅞
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	80⅛	80⅛
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	99⅜	99⅜
Pere Marq 5s '56	101⅞	101⅞
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	88	88
Phil Co 5s '67	97	96⅝
Phil & Read C&I 4s '48	108	107
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	85⅝	85½
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	109¾	109¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	99¼	99¼
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100½	100½
Postal Tel & C 5s '53	92	92
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	247	247
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98	97½
Purity Baking 5s '48	90½	90¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	95½	95½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	97	96⅞
Remington Rand 5½s ww	97	96½
Rep Brass 6s	103	103
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102	102
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	104¾	104¾
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	92½	92½
St L & S F 4½s '78	85⅝	85
St L & S F gen 5s '31	99½	99⅜
St L & S F 5s B '50	99½	99½
St L S W con 4s '32	99½	99½
St L S W gen	70½	70½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	90	90
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	103	103
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	51	51
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	49	48
Seabd A L con 6s '45	71	70
Seabd A L adj 5s ct	49	49
Seabr All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60	60
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92½	92¼
Shell Union 5s '47	95½	95½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	97⅜	97⅜
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96⅛	96
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅝	101
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96	94¼
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	98½	98⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93½	93½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	90	90
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¾	101¾
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100½	100½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102	102
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	88	87¾
So Pac 4½s '68	97⅝	97⅝
So Pac 4½s '69	97⅝	97
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	93¾	93
So Pac 4½s ww	97⅝	97
So Ry con 5s '94	105⅛	105⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	86½	86
So Ry gen 6s '56	111½	111½
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	105	105
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	94½	94½
Stl M Bge 5s	98¾	98¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	94¾	94¾
Tenn Copper 6s '25	103	103
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105⅛	105⅛
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	103½	103½
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	99⅜	99⅜
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5s C rcts	96¾	96½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	59½	59½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36	36
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	97	97
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99¼	98¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102⅞
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	99½	99½
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	75	75
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100¾	100⅜
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	99⅝	99⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92⅝	92⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	87⅜	87
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100¼
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109½	109⅜
U S Shell 5s reg	108½	208⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98½	98½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	75¼	75¼
Va Ry 5s '62	100⅞	100¼
Wabash 5s B '76	94½	94½
Walworth 6s '45	89	89
Walworth 6½s '35	99	99
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	102¾	102¾
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	67	67
Warner Queensland 6s	94¾	94¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100¼	100½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	103¾	103¾
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	101½
Western Mrayland 5½s '77	94	94
Western Maryland 4s '52	76¼	76¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	95½	95¼
Western Pac 6s B '46	100½	100½
Western Un 5s '51	100	99¾
Wetern Un 6½s '36	108	108
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100½	100
White Sew Mach 6s '36	89	89
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	44⅞	43
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101	101
Youngstown 5s '78	99¾	99½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99½	99½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug 9	Last Aug 8
3½s '47	97	97	96.20	96.20	99.2
1st 4¼s '47	98.22	98.24	98.22		98.25
1st 4¼s rg	98.22	98.24	98.24	98.19	98.25
4th 4¼s '38	98.22	98.22	98.60	98.	98.27
US 3¾s '56	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	99.31
US 4¼s '52	102.	102.	102.	102.	102.16

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	87½	86⅞
Antioquia 7s A '45	89½	89½
Antioquia D 7s	88	88
Argentine 5½s '62	94	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¾	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¾	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100	100
Agr Mt Bk 6s '48	79¾	79¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¾	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '557 A	100¾	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¾	99¾
Antwerp 5s	90⅞	90⅞
Australia 4½s '57	86¾	86¾
Australia 5s '55	94¾	94¾
Australia 5s '57	94⅞	94
Austria (Upper) 6½s rct	88½	88½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91¾	91½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅝	100⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106	106
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅝	105½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	115
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109	109
Berlin 6s	88⅝	88⅝
Berlin Elec '59	90	90
Bogota (City) 8s '45	100½	100
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	86⅞	85
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99	99
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Brazil 6½s '26	90⅜	90⅜
Brazil 6½s '27	90½	90½
Brazil 7s	99½	99⅛
Barzil (US 8s '41	105⅜	105½
Bremen 7s '35	100⅜	100¼
Brisbane 5s '58	89¼	89
Buenos Aires 6s '61	91¼	91¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	90	89½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100½	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '51	103	103
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	97½	97½
Chilel (Bank) 6s '61	91	91
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95½	95¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98⅜	98⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91⅞	91⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92	92
Chile (Rep) '62	91½	91½
Chile (Rep) 8s Jan. '61	93½	93½
Cologne (City) 6½s	93	93
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	79	79
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	83⅞	83⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	82¼	82
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	85½	85½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	93	93
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	100	99¾
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	77½	77½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108⅛	108¼
Denmark 4½s '62	86⅝	85⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103⅞	103⅞
Denmark 5½s '55	100	99⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	96⅞	96⅞
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	94	94
Dresden 7s '45	90	98¼
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	102½	102½
Dutch E I 6s '47	102½	102½
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102½	102½
Est R R Co 7s '64	103	102¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	94½	94½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	103	102¼
French Nat SS 7s '49	102½	102½
French (Rep) 7s '49	109¼	109
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112¾	112½
Germ 7s '49	106	105½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85⅞	85⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82	82
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	91	91
Germ G E 6s '48	90	90
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	129	129
Greek 7s '64	96½	96½
Greek 6s '68	82	82
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98½	98½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	92	92
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	83¾	83
Irish ree State 5s '60	96¼	96¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90½	90½
Italy (King) 7s '51	95	94½
Jap Con Pwr 6½s '50	88	88
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97½	97
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100	99¾
Kreuger Toll 5s rct ww	100	99⅞
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	97⅞	97⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Lomb El 7s ww	99	98⅞
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Madellin 6½s '54	76¼	76
Mex Int RR 4½s A '43	15	15
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	25	25

Sales	High	Low	1:00
Minas 6½s	86¼	86	
Mex 4s small A '04	18	18	
Norwegian (Bk) 5s	91¼	91¼	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87¾	87¾	
Montecatin 7s '37	97¾	97¾	
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100¾	100¾	
New So Wales 5s '57	92¾	92⅝	
New So Wales 5s '58	92⅝	92½	
Nord Hydr El 5½s '57	88	88	
Nord Rys 6½ '50	102	102	
Norway (King) 5s '63	95	94⅜	
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅛	102	
Norway (King) 6s '44	101⅞	101½	
Norway 5½s '65	99¾	99¾	
Norway (King 6s '52	102½	102½	
Nuremberg 6s '52	84½	84	
Oriental Div 5½s '58	85	84½	
Oslo (City) ½s '55	101	101	
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '53	99¾	99½	
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	103⅝	103⅝	
Paris-Orleans 5½s	95¾	95⅝	
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	88½	88	
Peru 6s '61	85½	85	
Peru 6s '60	84¼	84¼	
Poland 7s '47	85¼	85¼	
Poland 8s '50	95½	95	
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	96½	96¼	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	87½	87½	
Rhine Westph 6s '53	92⅝	92⅜	
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96¼	96¼	
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	91	90	
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	91	91	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	94	94	
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105¼	105¼	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89	88¼	
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	94⅜	94¼	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	104⅛	104	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	103	103	
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	107½	107½	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97	96¾	
Sao Paulo (State) 6s	84½	84½	
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¼	107¼	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s	72⅝	72½	
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	86½	86¼	
Siemens 6½s ct '51	105¼	105¼	
Soissons (City) 6s '36	99⅜	99⅛	
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	103¼	103¼	
Swiss Confed 8s '40	109⅛	109	
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103⅜	103½	
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	88½	88¼	
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	96¼	96¼	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	84⅜	84¾	
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	88¼	88¼	
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	96¼	95⅜	
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102⅛	102	
Uni Stl W 6¼s A '51	86	85¼	
Uni Stl W 6¼s C '51	85	85	
Vienna 6s '52	86¼	86⅛	
Warsaw 7s '58	76	75	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	97	96¼	
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	106½	106½	
Veniz 7s	88¼	88¼	
Westph El 6s '53	82	82	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	90½	90⅛	

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

NEW ENGLAND POWER ASSOCIATION . . . CANADIAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED—GATINEAU POWER COMPANY

Vitalizing

A Great Industrial Empire of the East

ASSURED production of more than three and a half billion kilowatt hours in 1929* advances International Hydro-Electric to outstanding position as one of the great power systems of this continent.

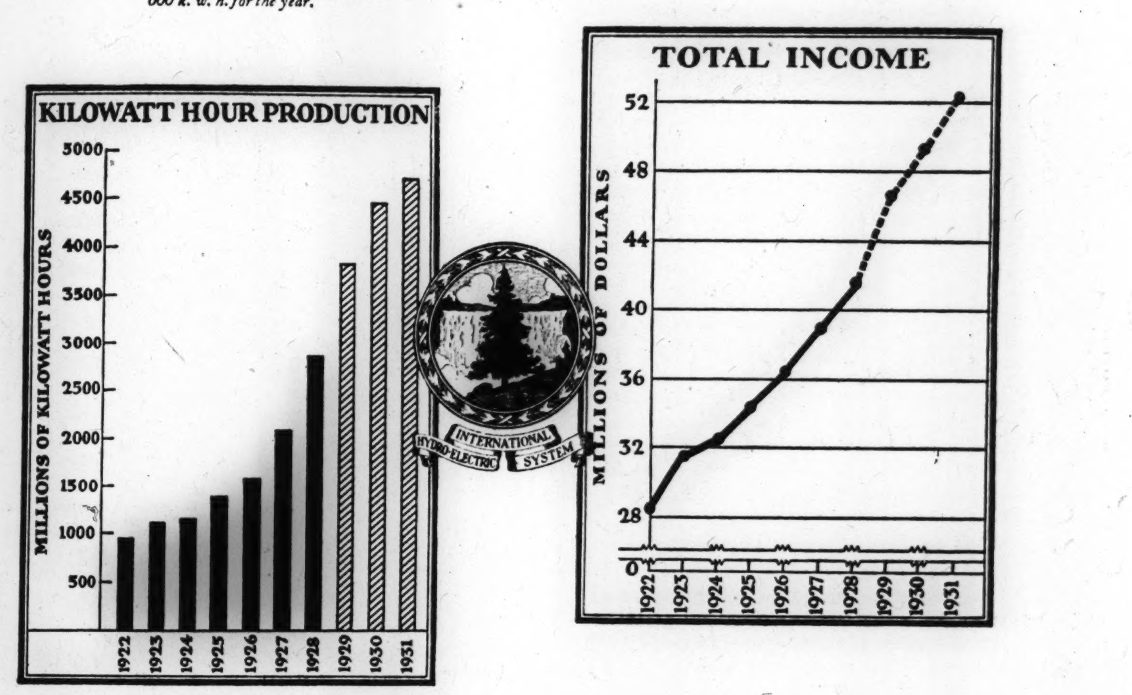
Fifteen thousand square miles in five states of New England and three provinces of Canada comprise its field of service. Forty hydro-electric and steam electric plants, strategically placed, supply the ever mounting light and power demands of this great industrial empire.

Total income of the companies controlled by International Hydro-Electric is estimated to exceed $46,000,000 in 1929. Municipalities, governmental agencies (including Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario), public utilities, railroads, factories and mills, farms and city homes, make up the diversified list of users responsible for this revenue.

Steadily increasing demand is a certain index to continued growth of International Hydro-Electric. To meet this demand, over 1,000,000 hydro-electric horsepower already is in operation or nearing completion; nearly 500,000 steam electric horsepower supplements the hydro supply; and more than 800,000 additional hydro-electric horsepower, as yet undeveloped, is available to satisfy the rapidly growing needs of the areas served.

**Based on actual production of 1,843,516,000 k. w. h. for the first six months of 1929, which is at the rate of over 3,687,000,000 k. w. h. for the year.*

CHARTS show record, for the years indicated, of all properties now comprising International Hydro-Electric System, without regard to when these properties were acquired. Figures for 1929-30-31 estimated, the increments being based largely on contracts now signed.



INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

NEW ENGLAND POWER ASSOCIATION . . . CANADIAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC CORPORATION LIMITED—GATINEAU POWER COMPANY

DIVIDENDS

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 10.

American International Corporation declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent in stock and $1 in cash, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Imperial Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 15.

National Dairy Products Company declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent in stock in addition to the regular of 1 per cent in stock on the common and the regular quarterly cash dividend of 37½ cents, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 3

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the common and $1.75 a share on both the preferred and preferred B shares. All dividends are payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 12.

American Locomotive Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 13.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Sept. 16 to stock of record Sept. 2.

Brill Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 19.

Interstate Railways Company declared a dividend of 35 cents on the common payable Aug. 8 to stock of record July 20.

Southern Pacific Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 26.

Glidden Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, placing the common on a $2 annual basis, compared with $1.50 previously, plus extras. It also declared an extra 1 per cent in common stock on the common and declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preferred. All dividends are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

General Motors Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Sept. 12 to stock of record Aug. 17 and $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, $1.50 each on the 6 per cent preferred and 6 per cent debenture stocks, all payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 7.

Hazeltine Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Allied Motor Industries declared an initial quarterly dividend of 25 cents in cash and 1 per cent in stock on the common, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Aug. 20. The regular quarterly dividend of $1 also was declared, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC

Standard Gas & Electric Co., including subsidiaries and affiliated companies, for the 12 months ended March 31 reports consolidated net of $30,577,976 after federal taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization, minority interest and reserve for contingencies, etc., equal after preferred dividends to $6.60 a share on 1,420,406 common shares, compared with $28,180,930 or $5.97 a share on 1,418,760 shares in the preceding 12 months.

U. S. REALTY & IMPROVEMENT

U. S. Realty & Improvement Company reports for the quarter ended July 31 consolidated net income of $1,102,688 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., or $1.11 a share on the 994,103 shares, compared with $1,037,108, or $1.41 a share on 733,102 shares, in the like quarter of 1928.

RUDD MANUFACTURING NET

Rudd Manufacturing Co. reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $282,490 after charges and federal taxes, or $2.29 a share on the 123,300 shares. July business was a record for that month in the company's history.

CANADA'S IMPORTS FROM U. S.

WINNIPEG—For the year ended July 1 Canada's [illegible] from the United S[illegible] to a total of [illegible] United S[illegible] $514,600,000.

BOND & SHARE CO. EARNINGS REPORT

Net income of Electric Bond & Share Company for the 12 months ended June 30, 1929, was $18,051,127. After allowing for dividends on the 850,000 shares of $6 preferred to be outstanding following current sale of 100,000 shares, these earnings would be equal to $1.08 a share on 11,944,852 shares of common stock to be outstanding following issuance of 1,704,551 additional shares of common on or before Aug. 30, and including scrip outstanding in equivalent of full shares.

Of course this basis of computation does not take into consideration any earning power of the new capital secured from the sale of the new preferred and common. Earnings of $18,051,127, after allowing for a year's dividend on 500,000 shares of preferred, and allowing for a quarter's dividends on 250,000 shares issued last March, were equal to $1.53 a share on 9,615,306 shares of common stock.

For the 12 months ended Aprl 30 Electric Bond & Share Company reported net of $18,328,968, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1.58 a share on 9,615,306 common shares. Net for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1928, was $12,822,713.

RAILROADS BUYING INTO BUS LINES

To counteract motor vehicle competition in short-distance transportation, leading trunk line railroads are acquiring substantial holdings in the Greyhound Lines, Inc., transcontinental bus operators, according to reports in railroad circles yesterday.

The development was interpreted as meaning that the railroads wish to protect their long-haul business from the competition that has made much of their short-haul business unprofitable.

This reported move by the railroads is held to explain partly the sale by the Great Northern of its bus lines this week. The Great Northern sold its Northland Transportation Company, operating 3300 miles of routes, to the Motor Transit Corporation and Automotive Investments, Inc., organizations controlling the coast-to-coast system of the Greyhound Lines.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is understood to have acquired a controlling interest in the Greyhound Lines, and the eastern trunk line already operates buses between New York and Atlantic City and New York and Philadelphia.

WARNER BROS. ACQUISITION

LOS ANGELES—A new theater corporation has been formed to be known as Warner Brothers Downtown Theater Corporation. Purchase of the Pantages Theater at Seventh and Hill Srteets in Los Angeles, and the Pantages Theater in Fresno, at a consideration of approximately $3,000,000 has been announced by Jack Warner, vice-president of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.

CHAIN STORE SALES

KROGER GROCERY & BAKING

	1929	1928	Inc. %
Five wks end Aug 3	$27,547,049	$19,361,546	42.2
31 wks end Aug 3	168,179,724	114,623,774	46.7

As of Aug. 3 Kroger was operating 5465 stores, compared with 4231 stores on the corresponding date last year, a gain of 1234 stores.

NATIONAL FAMILY STORES

	1929	1928	Inc. %
July sales	$300,830	$64,741	364.6
Six mos	2,741,279	625,200	338.4

These earnings include the Hoyle & Rarick and Farley chains.

SIMMONS COMPANY

	1929	1928	Inc. %
July sales	$4,139,604	$2,896,716	42.9
Seven mos	27,150,639	19,905,345	36.4

AMERICAN DEPT. STORES CORP.

	1929	1928	Inc. %
July sales	$1,039,927	$824,544	26.1
Seven mos	8,989,945	6,763,181	32.9

DANIEL REEVES, INC.

	1929	1928	Inc. %
Five wks end Aug 3	$2,734,133	$2,460,515	11.2
Seven mos	20,222,815	18,675,511	8.28

NEW INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of a $36,500,000 international public utility investment trust, American Equities Company, under the sponsorship of E. H. Rollins & Sons, investment bankers, was announced today.

The new company will take over the assets of a predecessor company, American Equities Company, and will have an authorized capitalization of 2,500,000 no par common shares, of which 1,455,000 shares will be outstanding. The assets of $36,500,000 will include $27,000,000 cash.

A public offering of 600,000 shares at $29.50 a share is to be made. There was no public participation in the predecessor company. Holdings in the company of E. H. Rollins & Sons executives and associates exceed $21,000,000.

The new company's first deal is the acquisition of the entire outstanding class B common stock of General Water Works & Electric Corporation. Through subsidiaries, this company operates in the Southwest, middle West and East. The new company also will take an interest in power projects in Europe, South America, West Indies and the Philippines.

PREDICTS HIGHER TIRE PRICES

"Certainly within a year tire prices will be higher because of higher prices of crude rubber," says W. O'Neil, president of General Tire & Rubber Company. "Tire prices are the lowest they have ever been. They are based on contracts for cheap cotton and, principally, on the very low average cost of rubber. The lifting of the British restriction act brought rubber to a very low level."

SMALL HALF-YEAR PROFIT BY UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.

United States Rubber Co. reports for the six months ended June 30, 1929 net income after all charges, including interest on funded debt and increased provision for depreciation of plants, of $596,926, equal to 91 cents a share on 651,000 shares of 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock on which no dividends have been paid since the first quarter of 1928.

In the six months ended June 30, 1928, net profit of $63,391 was shown after including $1,000,000 income from United States Rubber Plantations. In the first half of this year no dividends were taken from the plantations company. After allowing for preferred dividends a year ago, and deducting crude rubber and National crude rubber reserve and allowing for inventory adjustments, a total loss for the half year ended June 30, 1928, of $15,395,727 was shown.

Net sales for the six months ended June 30, 1929, after all discounts and allowances, amounted to $86,073,346, an increase of $1,892,240 or 2.25 per cent over the corresponding period of 1928 on a comparable basis. Sales and earnings for the first six months of 1928, as reported at that ime, included an estimate for one of the subsidiary companies which proved to be too high.

Actual figures for all activities have been obtained for the current period and comparisons are made with the corresponding amounts for the first six months of last year, including three additional subsidiary companies now consolidated, which were carried as investments prior to Dec. 31, 1928.

GAIN BY WARNER-QUINLAN CO.

Warner-Quinlan Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $1,072,872 after depreciation, depletion, interest, taxes, etc., or $2.02 a share on 530,950 average shares outstanding during the period, compared with $707,310 or $2.27 a share on 285,613 average common shares in the first six months of 1928 after preferred dividends. Based on 632,948 shares outstanding June 30 last, net for first half equals $1.69 a share, compared with $1.79 on 356,094 common shares to June 30, 1928. June quarter net was $861,665 or $1.36 a share on 632,948 shares outstanding at the end of the quarter, compared with $211,207 or 43 cents a share on 488,359 shares in the preceding quarter.

CURTISS AEROPLANE GAINS

Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor, Inc., net for six months equals $3.09 a share on 348,895 shares, compared with $2.70 on the same share basis in the first half of 1928. June quarter net of $692,506 after interest, federal taxes, etc., equals $1.98 a share, compared with $386,237 or $1.11 a share in the preceding quarter.

GRIGSBY-GRUNOW CO., LTD.

CHICAGO—Grigsby-Grunow Co., Ltd., is planning to make a public offering of its stock, probably restricted to England,



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Hindus' Indifference to Religion Offers Serious Problem to India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA — The "changeless East" is changing so far as India is concerned. Discontent is marked in those classes which have come into contact with Western thought—in other words among the few hundreds of thousands who are literate in English—but it would be rash to say that it is not also rife among the millions who cultivate the crops.

Practically every Indian is an agriculturist. The bearer who looks after your clothes in Calcutta, your khitmitgar or table servant, the mechanic who tinkers with your car, the clerk who looks after your books—all of them have their plots of land, in Oudh, it maybe, or East Bengal or Orissa.

It is therefore impossible to localize any given influence. For good or ill it spreads until the whole country is affected. How long it will take any particular notion to permeate the whole of India in this way it is impossible even to conjecture. The one thing that seems pretty certain is that it will take a long time.

Of all the changes that have taken place among the educated Hindus the most startling is that they are losing their religion. That is the direct result of education on Western lines. This education was at first entirely in the hands of Christian missionaries, and was frankly propagandist. The result was that many of the Hindu intellectuals who passed through their schools and colleges became Christians; and splendid Christians they were, who gave up everything for their religion—friends, family, social life, wealth—everything that was theirs.

Then the Government took up the question. It established schools and colleges where a good secular education could be had, but it left religion outside. It had to. It is committed to neutrality in religious matters and has always been careful to leave the beliefs of the people severely alone.

The result is that the Hindus, in the ratio of their education, are ceasing to have any religion at all. That is the most tremendous of the changes that are being effected.

The Muhammadans are different. They refuse to accept a merely secular education. They will only send their sons to Madrasas, or colleges where they can study Arabic and the Koran on an equal basis with English literature and the modern sciences.

One consequence of this has been that the Hindus have outstripped the Mussulmans in the race for secular education and, being the more highly educated community, have seized upon most of the posts which are the prizes of examinations.

Another consequence is that the Hindus have acquired a preponderating influence in the clerical hierarchy which to a large extent rules the country. It takes all the power and influence of British officials to control this Hindu preponderance.

The loss of their religion by the educated Hindus and the failure of the educationalists to replace it by any other faith constitutes, in the opinion of many, the greatest problem, both moral and political, which confronts the Government and people of India.

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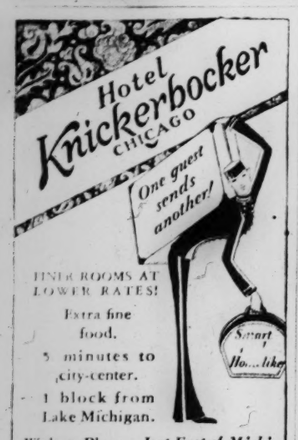
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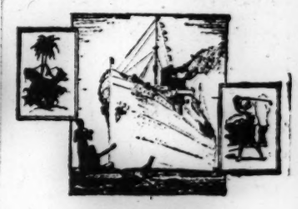
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Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

SCORES CLOSE IN PUBLIC GOLF

Defending Champion Wins in Two Rounds Without Difficulty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Close scores marked the opening of the championship play in the United States public links golf tournament over the Forest Park course here Thursday. In the first round one match required an extra hole, while several others were decided by small margins. There were two extra hole contests in the second round and two other matches decided by one hole margins.

Carl F. Kauffmann, the Pittsburgh player who is defending the title he has won for the last two years, came through the first two rounds without difficulty. He won from R. I. Albeck, Chicago, in the morning, 5 and 3 and defeated J. F. Conway, Detroit, 6 and 5 in the afternoon. Kauffman completed the 18 holes after winning from Conway to turn in a score of 70, the best medal score for the day.

Tiso Loses to Hornsby

A second-round match which resulted in somewhat of a surprise was that in which P. S. Tiso of New York lost to J. E. Hornsby, city champion of Topeka, Kan., 1 up in 20 holes. Tiso tied for medal honors with Kauffmann and Milton Soncrant, the Toledo golfer. The New York player was 1 up going to the No. 18 green, but, while he was swinging at the ball at No. 18 tee, an automobile horn screeched behind him, distracting his attention, and he drove into a ditch. Hornsby won the hole to square the match and then became the victor on the twentieth hole.

Frank Connolly, Detroit golfer, came out of a difficult situation to win from Frank Brokl of St. Paul in a second-round match. The Detroit player was 1 up after 17 holes. On No. 18 he hit into a washout caused by a drain pipe and one of the officials permitted him to lift out, after which he made a good approach, followed by an eight-foot putt, to halve the hole and thus win the match.

Henry N. Fabrizio, Brooklyn entrant who qualified with 152 strokes, went down to defeat before J. F. Conway, Detroit player, whose victory was considered the first upset in the play. M. G. Jaffee, 16-year-old New York champion, is steadily improving his play. He expects to enter Brown University next month.

Consolation Prize

J. J. Ammana of New York won the first prize in the consolation round for non-qualifiers by defeating Ralph Morgan, the Chicago player, over the Midland Valley Country club course. Both men completed the 18 holes with a 76 so that a play-off was necessary.

Four cities have made application for the 1930 United States public links golf championship. Jacksonville, Fla., has made a strong bid, while Indianapolis, Minneapolis and Dayton, O., also sent in applications. The tournament is likely to go to some eastern city next year. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC LINKS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

P. S. Tiso, New York, defeated J. J. McAuliffe, Buffalo, 6 and 5.

J. E. Hornsby, Topeka, defeated E. L. Caldwell, Baltimore, 1 up.

Dr. L. R. Davis, St. Louis, defeated G. H. Fetz, Chicago, 3 and 1.

G. R. Denney, Louisville, defeated H. B. Cook, Toledo, 2 and 1.

E. D. Schaber, Louisville, defeated M. J. Friedlein, St. Louis, 3 and 1.

J. H. Boyd, Philadelphia, defeated A. D. Priebe, St. Paul, 1 up (19 holes).

C. F. Kaufmann, Pittsburgh, defeated R. H. Albeck, Chicago, 5 and 3.

J. F. Conway, Detroit, defeated H. N. Fabrizio, Brooklyn, 2 and 1.

M. G. Jaffee, New York, defeated Sterling Dawson, Chicago, 3 and 2.

T. S. Hamamoto, St. Louis, defeated Joseph Tesar, Cleveland, 2 and 1.

Connell Kersey, Louisville, defeated Charles Ferrera, San Francisco, 2 and 1.

W. F. Casper, Louisville, defeated A. E. Fordham, St. Paul, 6 and 5.

Milton Soncrant, Toledo, defeated A. J. Pardee, New Haven, Conn., 7 and 6.

J. A. Merola, New York, defeated Jerome Stanford, St. Louis, 3 and 1.

Frank Connolly, Detroit, defeated G. P. McCall, Buffalo, 1 up.

Frank Brokl, St. Paul, defeated J. J. Farrell, New York, 5 and 3.

Second Round

J. E. Hornsby, Topeka, defeated P. S. Tiso, New York, 1 up (20 holes).

G. R. Denney, Louisville, defeated Dr. L. R. Davis, St. Louis, 1 up (19 holes).

J. H. Boyd, Philadelphia, defeated E. D. Schaber, Louisville, 2 and 1.

C. F. Kaufmann, Pittsburgh, defeated J. F. Conway, Detroit, 6 and 5.

M. G. Jaffee, New York, defeated T. S. Hamamoto, St. Louis, 4 and 2.

W. F. Casper, Louisville, defeated Connell Kersey, Louisville, 4 and 3.

Milton Soncrant, Toledo, defeated J. A. Merola, New York, 1 up.

Frank Connolly, Detroit, defeated Frank Brokl, St. Paul, 1 up.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	67	32	.677
Pittsburgh	61	39	.610
New York	58	47	.552
St. Louis	53	51	.510
Brooklyn	44	59	.427
Cincinnati	43	59	.422
Boston	43	61	.413
Philadelphia	40	61	.396

RESULTS AUG. 8

Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 1.

PIRATES BEAT ALEXANDER

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Alexander failed Thursday in an attempt to better the late Christy Mathewson's National League record of 372 victories in his career. Alexander was defeated by the Pittsburgh Pirates by 5 to 1, but he can blame the reverse upon the poor support the St. Louis Cardinals accorded him. Gelbert's poor throwing in the fourth paved the way for four Pittsburgh runs, which delayed his triumph. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	x—	5	6	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	3	1

Batteries—Brame and Hemsley; Alexander, Haid and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Alexander. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Hart. Time—1h. 15m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	73	37	.664
St. Paul	69	42	.622
Minneapolis	64	45	.587
Indianapolis	51	60	.459
Louisville	49	61	.445
Columbus	49	62	.441
Milwaukee	44	67	.396
Toledo	41	66	.383

RESULTS AUG. 8

Columbus 7, Kansas City 4.
Toledo 10, Milwaukee 3.
Minneapolis 7, Indianapolis 1.
St. Paul 16, Louisville 8.

MOBILE SHIFTS GAMES

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—All remaining games of the Mobile Bears in the Southern Association have been transferred to other league cities, it was announced Thursday by officials of the Mobile Baseball Association. In a statement club officials said it was a question of losing or making money, and they pointed out that attendance through the season has been the poorest in history.

SWEDISH RIFLEMEN LEAD

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP)—Only Sweden and the United States have competed so far in the international world's championship shooting contest, which began here Thursday, and the Swedish marksmen have taken the lead. Shooting from the 300-meter distance, Olle Ericson and I. Wester of Sweden took the lead with marks of 264 each.

Miss Eleanor Holm Wins 220-Yard Title

Miss Josephine McKim Captures Two A. A. U. Swimming Events

HONOLULU (AP)—Miss Eleanor Holm, Women's Swimming Association of New York, won the National A. A. U. 220-yard backstroke championship, Thursday. Miss Lisa Lindstrom, New York, the title holder, finished fourth. Miss Holm's time was 3m. 3 2-5s.

Miss Josephine McKim of Balboa, Canal Zone, bettered by four seconds the former mark in the 440-yard freestyle even to win in 5m. 47 2-5s.

Miss Albina Osipowich of Worcester, Mass., finished the 440-yard freestyle 10 yards behind Miss McKim for second place. Miss Adelaide Lambert, and Ethel McGary, both New Yorkers, were third and fourth, respectively.

Miss McKim was unofficially credited with bettering the 220-meter mark in the 440 freestyle competition. She was timed at 2m. 45s. for the shorter distance. The 440-yard freestyle was Miss McKim's second win, she having finished first in the one-mile event Wednesday.

Miss Holm's victory in the 220-yard backstroke was a narrow one, Joan McSheehy of Whitinsville, Mass., finishing only a yard behind. Miss Marion Gilman of San Francisco finished third, two yards ahead of Miss Lindstrom.

FARQUHARSON DEFEATS BELL

G. S. Mangin Surprises by Winning Over Henry W. Austin 3-6, 6-1, 6-0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y. — Norman G. Farquharson of South Africa and Cambridge University, terminated the hopes of R. Berkeley Bell, of Texas, to repeat his victory of last year in the invitation singles of the Meadow Club of Southampton, when the invader, who is the sole survivor of the British players in the tourney, defeated the United States intercollegiate champion in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3, for entry into the semifinal round Thursday.

An even greater surprise came when Henry W. Austin, the youthful star of Great Britain, who reached the semifinal round of the Wimbledon tournament, was disposed of after a three-set battle by the metropolitan and eastern intercollegiate champion, Gregory S. Mangin, of Newark, N. J., 3—6, 6—1, 6—0.

Doeg Extended

John H. Doeg, the outstanding home player of the season, outside of the Davis Cup team, had some trouble to defeat the 1928 intercollegiate champion, Julius Seligson, the New Yorker carrying the Seabright winner to 14 games in the first set, before the young Californian could take it, and win in straight sets, 8—6, 6—2.

The fourth singles match resulted about as expected, when Frederic Mercur, Middle States champion, defeated Edward Jacobs, the young Baltimore lefthander, 6—4, 6—4.

The doubles was brought down to nine teams, with William T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter to make their delayed appearance today, when they will first meet a young local pair, James Lee Jr. and William Richardson, and if successful, as expected, will encounter Jacobs and Bruce Barnes, to overtake the field.

Abe and Buzzard Win

In this event also, the British players failed to live up to their reputations, as a hybrid team, made up for the occasion, of Tamio Abe, the Japanese star, and E. M. Buzzard, the spare player of the Oxford-Cambridge team, defeated the regular leaders of that team, R. R. T. Young and E. R. Avory, after a Marathon that lasted almost all the afternoon, and required 52 games in the three sets, and another newly organized team, of W. Bradshaw Harrison and Kenneth B. Appel, defeated H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff, the young British arrivals, who are making their first attempt for the American honors of 1929 at this tourney. The only British university pair surviving are Farquharson and Paul Barrelet de Ricou, former junior champion of France, who defeated the father and son pair, Nathaniel W. Niles Sr. and Jr. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES—Fourth Round

N. G. Farquharson, South Africa, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., 7—5, 6—3.

Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—4, 6—4.

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Julius Seligson, New York, 8—6, 6—2.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Henry W. Austin, England, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0.

DOUBLES—First Round

James Lee Jr. and William Richardson, Southampton, defeated Stewart Preston and John Stafford, Southampton, 6—4, 6—4.

N. W. Niles and N. W. Niles Jr., Boston, defeated W. S. Bragaw, Orange, N. J., and Edward McKnight, Dallas, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, and Bruce Barnes, Austin, defeated H. F. Neer and Starley J. Almquist, Tacoma, 6—4, 7—5.

Tamio Abe, Japan, and E. M. Buzzard, England, defeated R. R. T. Young and E. M. Avory, England, 7—9, 8—6, 12—10.

W. Bradshaw Harrison, Tacoma, and Kenneth B. Appel, Orange, N. J., defeated H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff, England, 6—3, 6—3.

Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Pa., and J. G. Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Clarence J. Griffin, New York, and Philip F. Neer, Seattle, 6—1, 6—0.

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Jerome Lang and Edward W. Fiebleman, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Malcolm T. Hill and Henry W. Johnson, Boston, defeated Frederick C. Baggs and William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

N. G. Farquharson, South Africa, and Paul Barrelet de Ricou, France, defeated N. W. Niles and N. W. Niles Jr., 6—1, 6—1.

WESTCHESTER POLOISTS WIN

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. (AP)—The Westchester polo team won the Rhode Island Cup here Thursday by virtue of their 13-to-6 victory over the Newport four at the Point Judith Polo Club. Tuesday Westchester defeated Point Judith. Newport enjoyed a two-goal handicap Thursday, but Westchester made three goals in the first period and from then on was never headed. Again the team work of the team stood them in good stead, while Barrett and Cotton continued their brilliant play. Hanes scored the most goals with five. Play will start in the Atlantic Cup competition Saturday.

SMITH WINNER OF ROQUE TITLE

Third Time California Player Has Won Championship in Four Years

ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING
(First Division)

Player	Won	Lost	Pts.	Ave.
H. L. Smith	11	2	393	30 3-13
George Atkinson	9	4	374	28 10-13
S. W. Rounds	9	4	370	28 6-13
W. E. Gilbert	8	5	363	27 12-13
O. E. Barnhart	8	5	346	26 8-13
D. R. Swisher	9	4	344	26 6-13
Grant Dazey	7	6	325	25
W. H. Hoagland	8	5	324	24 12-13
W. A. Rounds	3	10	260	20
H. H. Wood	5	8	258	19 11-13
W. W. Wilson	4	9	254	19 7-13
A. D. Gammell	2	11	238	18 4-13
C. R. Zimmerman	5	8	232	17 11-13
R. H. Good	3	10	189	14 7-15

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW, Ind.—Three times in the past four years, the Pacific coast has sent a representative to the national tournament of the American Roque League at Winone Lake and three times has he returned to his home with the title of national champion. H. L. Smith of Pasadena, Calif., upheld his state's reputation for producing roque champions, by winning the title in the tournament which closed here late Thursday night. He finished first in the championship division, leading George Atkinson, of Cleveland, by 19 points. Smith won 11 out of 13 games and scored a total of 393 out of a possible 416 points. His average was 30 3-13.

Drops to Sixth Place

The final games caused considerable shifting of positions among the leaders, D. R. Swisher of Richmond, Ind., who had set the pace most of the time throughout the tournament, met with a shut out at the hands of H. L. Smith and dropped to sixth place with an average of only 26 6-13. George Atkinson of Cleveland, who finished his schedule of play early in the week, benefited by the final backsets of the leaders and landed in second place with a total of 374 and an average of 28 10-13.

The last game played was between Sterling W. Rounds of Cleveland and W. E. Gilbert of Chicago. Gilbert won 32 to 26. If Rounds had won he would have been in a tie with Atkinson for second place. Gilbert finished fourth and O. E. Barnhart of Chicago fifth.

R. H. Good of Chicago failed to play his final games with W. A. Rounds of Cleveland and W. E. Gilbert and both players were given their averages against him, Gilbert, 28, and Rounds, 20. Good was not allowed anything in these games. W. A. Rounds was also given his average of 20 against A. D. Gammell of Westverville, O., in an unplayed game. Gammell receiving nothing because he failed to play.

Dazey Wins Williams Cup

The Williams Cup was won by Grant Dazey of Indianapolis, who Thursday night defeated D. R. Swisher in the deciding game of a seven-game series. Cups were awarded Thursday night to the winners of first, second and third places in each division. The final tournament scores follow:

First Division

O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; W. E. Gilbert, Chicago, 23.

H. L. Smith, Pasadena, Calif., 32; W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 4.

W. E. Gilbert, Chicago, 32; Grant Dazey, Indianapolis, 12.

D. R. Swisher, Richmond, Ind., 32; O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 6.

Sterling W. Rounds, Cleveland, 32; O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 26.

H. L. Smith, Pasadena, 32; D. R. Swisher, Richmond, 0.

W. E. Gilbert, Chicago, 32; Sterling W. Rounds, Cleveland, 26.

W. E. Gilbert, Chicago, 28; R. H. Good, Chicago, 0. (Forfeited.)

W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 20; R. H. Good, Chicago, 0. (Forfeited.)

W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 20; A. D. Gammell, Westerville, O., 0. (Forfeited.)

OREGON STUDENTS LIKE ATHLETICS

Ninety-two Per Cent of Male Enrollment Participate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore. — Ninety-two per cent of all male students at the University of Oregon participated in some form of athletics for the college year of 1928-29, according to a report issued by John F. Bovard, dean of the school of physical education. Of the 1723 men in the university the last college year, 1591 participated in physical activities.

Baseball was by far the most popular, in so far as the number of entries was concerned. All told, 479—about 30 per cent of the male students on the campus—participated in baseball. Of that number 384 played on the 21 intramural teams, and the rest on the varsity and freshman teams. That proves that the great American game is as popular as ever. The largest enrollment in any activity was in required physical education, with 809. Intramural baseball was second with 384, and voluntary physical education third with 303.

Intercollegiate athletics claimed about 25 per cent of the participants. Intramural sports, and required physical education, had larger enrollments. Some 500 students competed in the varsity and freshman intercollegiate athletics last college year. About 250 men competed in the nine freshman sports and almost a like number took part in 12 varsity sports, although some of them have not the official sanction as competitive intercollegiate sports. The largest number to compete in any one intercollegiate sport was freshman football, which drew 101 aspirants. Freshman track was second with 95 candidates, while freshman basketball drew 68 and freshman baseball 61. The most popular varsity sport was track with 63 entrants. Football with 52 was second, and then came basketball with 34 and cross-country with 31.

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	26	13	.667
Missions	24	15	.615
Los Angeles	24	15	.615
Hollywood	23	15	.605
Portland	19	20	.487
Oakland	19	21	.475
Sacramento	13	25	.342
Seattle	8	32	.200

RESULTS AUG. 8

Los Angeles 14, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 4, Missions 2.
Oakland 9, Seattle 6.
Oakland 4, Seattle 1.
Portland 7, Sacramento 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	70	46	.603
Toronto	67	53	.558
Baltimore	62	52	.544
Reading	59	55	.518
Montreal	59	59	.500
Buffalo	59	60	.496
Newark	53	62	.461
Jersey City	37	79	.319

RESULTS AUG. 8

Rochester 4, Jersey City 1.
Buffalo 6, Newark 5.
Baltimore 5, Montreal 2.
Toronto 9, Reading 5.

HAMMELL IS FIRST IN THE SEMIFINALS

Oldhausen Reaches Quarterfinal at Idle Hour Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Capt. Charles B. Hammell of the Swarthmore College tennis team was the first player to reach the semifinal round in the eastern states clay court tennis championship tournament being held on the courts of the Idle Hour Tennis Club. Hammell, who lives in Absecon, N. J., defeated Lyman Tremaine of the Idle Hour club in straight sets, 6—0, 6—2, in the quarterfinal round Thursday.

Joseph H. Oldhausen, captain of the Penn Athletic Club team, entered the quarterfinal round by defeating William Pelham of the Philadelphia Rifle Club in a fourth round encounter, 6—3, 6—3.

Samuel B. Gilpin of the Merion Cricket Club was extended before winning from William Hasellin of Lansdowne, being forced to play three sets, scored at 6—2, 8—10, 6—2. Fred Roll of Mercersburg Academy was eliminated by Tremaine in the fourth round, score 6—2, 6—2. The summary:

EASTERN STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—
Third Round

Frank Fiala, Germantown High, defeated Jack Evans, Idle Hour, 6—3, 7—5.

William Pelham, Philadelphia Rifle Club, defeated Frank Blanck, Bucks County C. C., 6—4, 6—0.

Joseph H. Oldhausen, Penn A. C., defeated Coleman Smills, University Courts, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Fourth Round

Joseph H. Oldhausen, Penn A. C., defeated William Pelham, Philadelphia Rifle Club, 6—3, 6—3.

Lyman Tremaine, Idle Hour, defeated Fred Roll, Mercersburg, 6—2, 6—2.

Gordon Straub, Cynwyd, defeated Thomas Leonards, Overbrook, 6—2, 6—2.

Harold Colborn, Cynwyd, defeated Richard Bond, Swarthmore College, 6—2, 6—3.

Samuel B. Gilpin, Merion, defeated William Hazeltine, Lansdowne, 6—2, 8—10, 6—2.

Louis F. Kruger, Idle Hour, defeated Frank Fiala, Germantown High, 7—5, 6—3.

Quarterfinal Round

Charles B. Hammell, Swarthmore College, defeated Lyman Tremaine, Idle Hour, 6—0, 6—2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	77	30	.720
New York	64	38	.628
Cleveland	55	50	.524
St. Louis	55	50	.524
Detroit	51	54	.486
Washington	42	60	.412
Chicago	42	63	.400
Boston	31	72	.301

RESULTS AUG. 8

Washington 3, Boston 2.
New York 6, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 9, Cleveland 6.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 4 (11 innings).
Chicago 6, St. Louis 2.

YANKEES WIN THIRD

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Yankees defeated the Philadelphia Athletics by 6 to 4 here Thursday in the odd engagement of the three-game series, and so reduced the margin of the leaders to 10½ games. The game started out as a scoring race, with Walberg opposing Pennock, but Moore for the Yankees and Quinn for the Athletics turned it into a pitchers' battle. Moore held the Athletics to one hit after relieving Pennock with none out in the fifth, and Quinn limited the Yankees to four after taking up Walberg's burden with none out in the third. The Yankees clinched the game by bunching their hits off Walberg with passes and an error by Foxx in the first three innings. Byrd and Haas hit home runs. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—	6	8	1
Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—	4	9	1

Batteries—Pennock, Moore and Dickey, Bengough; Walberg, Quinn and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Pennock. Losing pitcher — Walberg. Umpires — McGowan, Owens and Campbell. Time—2h. 20m.

CHICAGO WINS TWO GAMES

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago White Sox batted out two victories over the St. Louis Browns Thursday, winning the first game, 5 to 4, and the second, 6 to 2. It took them 11 innings, however, to win the opener. Cissell was the star in the first contest. He hit a home run, a double, two singles and finally a sacrifice in the eleventh to help put over the winning run. Thomas held the Browns in check in all except the second inning, when they got four of their 10 hits. The second game went to the White Sox after they batted Blaeholder out of the box in less than one inning. Faber went the distance to win his eleventh game of the season. Score by innings:

First Game

Innings..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1—	5	13	0
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4	10	2

Batteries—Thomas and Berg, Crouse; Gray and Schang. Umpires—Ormsby and Dinneen. Time—2h. 5m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—	6	11	0
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—	2	11	2

Batteries — Faber and Berg; Blaeholder, Kimsey and Ferrell. Losing pitcher — Blaeholder. Umpires — Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—1h. 47m.

DETROIT RALLY WINS

CLEVELAND (AP)—A four-run rally in the ninth inning gave the Detroit Tigers a 9-to-6 victory over the Cleveland Indians in the series' final here Thursday. Heilman's two-base hit, with the bases full, was the feature of the winning attack. The game was featured by four home runs. Alexander and Rice hit them for the Tigers; Averill and Falk for the Indians. Alexander, with five hits, had a perfect day at bat. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	4—	9	14	1
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0—	6	10	1

Batteries — Graham, Whitehill and Hargrave; Miljus, Ferrell and L. Sewell, Myatt. Winning pitcher—Whitehill. Losing pitcher—Ferrell. Umpires—Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—2h. 5m.

SENATORS BEAT BOSTON

The Washington Senators came from behind to defeat the Boston Red Sox in the second and final game of their series at Fenway Park, Boston, Thursday, by a score of 3 to 2. Boston led, 2 to 0, going into the third inning, but faulty defensive play soon capitalized by the Senators turned the tide of defeat into one of victory. Regan, Boston third baseman, hit a home run in the second inning. A two-base and a three-base hit by Scarrit, with Regan's home run, gave Boston all the extra-base hits. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0—	3	9	1
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	6	1

Batteries—Brown, Marberry and Tate; M. Gaston and Berry. Winning pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Geisel, Van Graflan and Moriarty. Time—1h. 53m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	68	44	.607
New Orleans	62	47	.569
Nashville	62	50	.554
Memphis	58	52	.527
Atlanta	59	56	.513
Little Rock	48	65	.425
Mobile	45	64	.413
Chattanooga	43	67	.391

RESULTS AUG. 8

Nashville 6, Atlanta 2.
Memphis 2, Mobile 0.
Chattanooga 2, Birmingham 1.
New Orleans 6, Little Rock 3.

SYMINGTON EARNINGS UP

June quarter's profit of Symington Co. is equal to 44 cents a share on the 200,000 class A shares, compared with 34 cents a share on the class A in the preceding quarter and 29 cents a share in the June quarter of 1928. Six months' net profit is equal to 78 cents a share on the class A, compared with 62 cents a share in the first half of 1928.

New York Yacht Club Starts Cruise With Some 250 Entrants

Boats Comprising Three Fleets Leave New Haven for Greenport, L. I.—Corsair Leads the Flotilla

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, with at least 250 ships of every size and description in the race, got under way at 9 o'clock this morning.

The yachts, comprising three fleets—of the New York Club, the Indian Harbor and the Larchmont (N. Y.) Clubs—set sail at the cove of the New Haven Yacht Club and headed for the first stop, Greenport, L. I.

J. P. Morgan's "floating palace," the Corsair, led the cruise as the committee boat; but the signal for the start came from the flagship, Commodore Vincent Astor's Nourmahal. Other big yachts in the trip are Harold S. Vanderbilt's Prestige, W. W. Aldrich's Valiant, Harry L. Maxwell's Barbara, George M. Pynchon's Istalen, Floyd L. Carlisle's Avatar, J. S. Morgan Jr.'s Windward, and Simba, owned by Carroll B. Alker and Charles D. Wiman.

The fleet will go from Greenport to Salt Pond Bay, stopping there Sunday before proceeding to Newport, where the Astor Cup races will be held Monday. The fleet will then race to Mattapoisett, in Buzzard's Bay. Vineyard Haven will be Thursday's stopping place and a week from today will be back at Newport for the King's Cup and other races. There the fleet will disband Saturday.

Touring Athletes Win at Stockholm

Lermond, Sexton and Tolan Score Victories in Track Meet

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP)—Three victories went to the team of the touring American college athletes at the international invitation track and field meet of the Goetto Sporting Club in the Stockholm Stadium Thursday.

Leo Lermond scored the most brilliant victory, beating out Harry Larva of Finland in an exciting finish of the 1500-meter run. Lermond won in the fast time of 3m. 56.2s.

Leo B. Sexton, the Georgetown weight ace, won the shot put with a put of 13.91 meters (45ft. 7 21-32in.).

W. Doberman of Germany was second to Sexton with a put of 13.74 meters (45ft. 32-32in.), and Paavo Yrjoolae, of Finland, took third, with 13.35 meters (43ft. 9 49-64in.).

Thomas E. Tolan Jr., University of Michigan, covered the 100-meter distance in 10.4s. to beat out Gilmeister of Germany. Reginald F. Bowen of Pittsburgh captured his heat in the 400-meter event, leading Hammargren of Sweden and Dr. Otto H. Peltzer of Germany to the tape.

Richard C. Rockaway, Ohio State hurdler, met with the only defeat among the American contingent, finishing second to N. E. Wennstrom of Sweden in the 110-meter hurdles. Wennstrom's time was 14.8s.

PICK-UPS

AS A RESULT of winning Thursday's game against the Philadelphia Athletics, the New York Yankees have cut the lead of the first-place team from one of 11½ games to 10½. The Yankees won two out of the three-game series. Both teams now journey westward for a long road trip, the Yankees returning home Aug. 27 for a two-day series, with the Athletics invading, and the latter returns home Aug. 29.

Cleveland is now tied with the St. Louis Browns for third place, despite the fact that it lost to Detroit Thursday. The Browns were defeated twice by the Chicago White Sox and thereby made possible the tie for third.

Although the effort of Alexander, veteran St. Louis Cardinal pitcher, to establish a new National League record for the number of games won, was frustrated by the Pittsburgh Pirates Thursday, he is almost certain to succeed before long. At present he is in a tie with Christy Mathewson with 372 wins.

Ten more home runs Thursday, although only one game was played in the National League. The hitters were Cissell and Reynolds of the White Sox, Alexander and Rice of the Tigers, Averill and Falk of the Indians, Byrd of the Yankees, Regan of the Red Sox, Haas of the Athletics and Bartell of the Pirates.

The Chicago Cubs will be even better fortified if the return of Catcher Hartnett is assured. Although he has been out most of the season, he returned to catch five innings in an exhibition game in Reading, Pa., Thursday, and his performance was encouraging.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

JOINING together in a national campaign to promote an interest in Australia, which will result in increased tourist travel to that continent, the various railways, travel bureaus, hotels and others have subscribed the greater part of a $500,000 appropriation to be spent over a period of five years in telling other parts of the world about Australia. The movement is under the general direction of Harold W. Clapp, chairman, Victorian Railways Commissioners.

Coincident with this, the various railways are operating what are termed "Reso" tours, the name being derived from "resources" and the object being that of acquainting Australians with their home land. These are under the general supervision of Charles H. Holmes, also of the Victorian Railways, as central executive. To Americans who are familiar with the Great Northern Railway's injunction to "See America First," the Australian slogan, "See Australia First," will have a reminiscent touch.

While some of the tours are largely development in scope, others strike through the central part of the continent, leaving the railway and proceeding by automobile and pitching camp in the open at night.

The Australian travel experts recognize the fact that not all the hotels in the country to which they are inviting the world to visit are comparable with those in other lands, but they are endeavoring to improve conditions sufficiently to make the visitor feel that he is being accorded the same degree of service as obtains in many other places. Significant in the new policy is the co-operation of various railways in the plan to promote an interest in Australia as a place to visit.

Joint Advertising

To many Americans the sum involved in the Australian project—$500,000 over a period of five years—will not appear large. Many American railways alone spend that sum annually. The point to be considered, however, is that it may be only the beginning of an intensive campaign to increase travel in the Antipodes, in which not only the railways but the hotels, local merchants and others will benefit in proportion to the judiciousness with which the available sum is expended in advertising in international publications.

Smooth Train-Handling

The smooth handling of passenger trains, especially at night, is a factor of prime importance in building traffic. Recognizing this, a number of railroads take particular pride in their achievements in this respect, and train their engineers carefully in the easy stopping and starting of trains.

In the East, the Baltimore & Ohio has made an excellent record over a period of years in smooth train-handling, and the New Haven's night trains, generally speaking, are free from banging and jerking at stations. In the West, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy may be cited among the roads whose trains glide out of a station as smoothly as an ocean liner leaving her dock, while the Milwaukee Road claims a similar result with its roller-bearing trains.

Both Canadian roads, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National, display as smooth train-handling as can be found on this continent, and in the Southwest, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas insists upon similar excellence.

Rail-Air Lines

Paradoxical as it may seem, the railroads have lent their aid in a publicity sense to the promotion of the new rail-air lines across the continent. While it is quite apparent that nothing which the railroads could do would greatly retard the development of such lines, nevertheless, every air passenger is a loss to the railroads, for the air lines to the coast will draw their patronage from the present rail travel rather than by developing any definite business which would not otherwise have moved.

In going into various publicity stunts, such as the exhibition of airplanes in rail terminals, naming trains for airways and other moves, the railroads are giving every possible aid to a competitor which obviously will encroach to an increasing extent upon rail business.

Complacent Attitude

Various rail executives with whom the writer has discussed the trend toward air transport are wholly complacent regarding it. In fact, their attitude is wholly reminiscent of that which was originally shown toward the motorbus, although there is, perhaps, more appreciation and less skepticism shown toward airplanes than was displayed toward motorbuses.

The fact that the railroads are promoting the air lines themselves does not necessarily mean that the railways will prosper through their growth in business, for there is only a relatively small amount of stock owned in air lines by the railroad companies. The situation, in fact, appears to be one of endeavoring to get passengers to use a competing agency of transport, which will derive its greatest volume of traffic at the expense of the railways.

Free Uniforms

Two free uniforms a year are given to Pullman conductors and porters after they have been in the company's service 10 years, and in 1928 a total of 9673 uniforms were thus awarded by the Pullman Company to its men and, in a few instances, to maids. Conductors received 2800 uniforms and porters 6800, and half of each of these figures denote the number of 10-year men in service. The Pullman Company operates more than 8000 cars.

Of Interest to Travelers

Among the monthly bulletins issued by the Santa Fe is one describing the "Harveycar Motor Cruises," these comprising detours from the rail trip from Chicago to the coast to permit passengers to visit the old Spanish parts of New Mexico, with a night at old Santa Fe, the capital. Included in these detours are inspections of the homes of the cliff-dwellers and other points of interest, the trips being conducted by young women as couriers. The arrangements are made by the Fred Harvey Company.

MILLS OFFER BONUS AT FALL RIVER, MASS.

FALL RIVER, Mass. (AP)—The Arkwright mills notified employees here of an intention to give them steady work throughout the year, with the exception of two weeks in July, and to establish a bonus system.

Notices posted in the mills announced that the bonus plan was effective as of Aug. 1, and that the bonus would be paid yearly on the week preceding Christmas. The mills employ between 300 and 400 workers.

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION

Art Metal Construction Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $421,163 after expenses and federal taxes of $1.31 a share on 320,570 shares, compared with $326,557 or $1.02 a share in the first half of 1928. June quarter net was $234,713 or 73 cents a share, compared with $186,450 or 58 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $153,822 or 48 cents a share in the June quarter of 1928.

Records Show That Burke 'Denies' What Mrs. Willebrandt Didn't Say

(Continued from Page 1)

word of it was carefully edited by James Francis Burke, a Catholic, and counsel of the Republican National Committee. He did this at committee headquarters."

Although it has been generally known here for some time that the Republican committee approved Mrs. Willebrandt's Springfield address, this is the first authentic and public statement of the fact. It was made simply to clear the record on a much-discussed situation.

Mr. Burke's "denial" which has been much discussed here since its publication is apparently based solely, it is pointed out by Mrs. Willebrandt's friends, on the misapprehension that her Sprignfield address constituted an attack on Mr. Smith's religion because it was delivered to an audience of Protestants.

"Nor did any manuscript of her Springfield speech which came to headquarters contain any such expression as 'go back to your pulpits and preach this doctrine' or anything akin to it," Mr. Burke concluded.

The stenographic transcript of the speech contains no such sentence, it is pointed out. Mrs. Willebrandt urged the Methodists, as avowed champions of prohibition, to work for Mr. Hoover as the prohibition candidate, and to urge their friends to do so. Therefore, it is pointed out, Mr. Burke's statement is, in fact, added proof that in none of Mrs. Willebrandt's speeches was the religious issue raised.

It is recalled by those who followed Mrs. Willebrandt's activities during the campaign that none of the newspaper reports of her Springfield speech at the time carried even the implication that her attack on Mr. Smith was based on anything other than his known anti-prohibition views and Tammany connections.

Mr. Smith Brought It Up

Not until one week later was the charge of making an attack on Mr. Smith's religion raised by Mr. Smith himself at a campaign speech at Oklahoma City, when he combined his "religious intolerance" attack on the Ku Klux Klan with a similar charge against Mrs. Willebrandt.

From that time on, the impression was carefully fostered by the campaign backers of Governor Smith that Mrs. Willebrandt had appealed to the Methodists as Methodists to oppose Mr. Smith as a Roman Catholic. The section of her address which has been oftenest misquoted reads as follows:

"There are 2000 pastors here, you have in your churches more than 600,000 members of the Methodist Church in Ohio alone. That is enough to swing the election. The 600,000 have friends in other states. Write to them. Every day and every ounce of your energy are needed to rouse the friends of prohibition to register and vote."

This is the section obviously referred to by Mr. Burke when he denies approving any speech containing the sentence: "Go back to your pulpits and preach this doctrine."

In the light of these facts, it is pointed out in the discussion of Mrs. Willebrandt's articles, Mr. Burke's statement is not a denial that the address in question was approved by the Republican committee and edited by him, as now revealed in her own words.

Two Facts Stand Out

Two facts are admitted in all the discussion here following Mrs. Willebrandt's statement and Mr. Burke's "denial" that he ever approved "any manuscript containing any attack on any man's religion or raising the religious issue":

First, there was no need for Mr. Burke to deny such action, since not one sentence can be found in Mrs. Willebrandt's Springfield address or any other of her campaign speeches referring directly or indirectly to the fact that Mr. Smith is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Second his "denial" is in no sense a denial of her statement that her address was officially approved and edited at Republican committee headquarters although it has been wrongly interpreted, and was obviously intended, as such. It is also misleading in its implication that Mrs. Willebrandt raised the religious issue in any of her campaign activities in behalf of Mr. Hoover, an implication which was initiated and fostered in the first place by the pro-Smith Democrats.

This discussion arises from a series of copyrighted articles written by Mrs. Willebrandt and appearing simultaneously in a large number of newspapers. In the course of these articles Mrs. Willebrandt has dealt with the inside story of her much-mooted campaign speeches, giving such glimpses of her viewpoint and background as have any bearing on her subject.

Under such headings as "Politics and Enforcement," "How Wet Is Dry America?" "Enforcing Prohibition by Murder," "Corruption in High Places," she has given her story of "The Inside of Prohibition." a few excerpts from these articles follow:

In her introductory chapter she explains that:

"My only purpose in mentioning anything of an autobiographical nature is to give perspective enough for the reader to determine whether the facts I relate and the views I set forth are worthy of consideration. For thousands of people say:

Explains Her Points

"'Why should I pay any attention to Mrs. Willebrandt? She is not only a fanatic on the subject of prohibition; she is a religious bigot who tried to beat Al Smith, a Catholic, by organizing the Protestants against him.'

"I suppose," she continues later, "that every heated campaign must have its 'straw man' to hang in effigy to appease a howling populace. In this campaign I seem to have been destined for that doubtful honor.

Blames Own Party

"The Democratic candidate's attack on me may have turned out to be doubtful wisdom politically, but it was just a part of political combat and not unfair. However, the anti-prohibitionists in my own party were both unwise and unfair. For they made common cause with Governor Smith, when he attacked, shouting eagerly in effect, "Atta boy, Al!"

"When wet eastern Republicans started bombing me as a 'free lance' and an 'embarrassment' to the party, I had to choose whether to disclose the telegrams and actually embarrass the committee, or keep still and take punishment. It seemed to me that good sportsmanship dictated the latter course."

Has Many Catholic Friends

"To the charge that I am a bigot," Mrs. Willebrandt says, "and injected the religious issue in the last campaign, the unstinted faith and support of my many Catholic friends is the best and perhaps the only reply. For intolerance and bigotry are motives of the heart and lie deep. It so chances that the man most responsible for securing my appointment by President Harding is Frank Doherty, an attorney of Los Angeles, a Catholic.

"Politics, from the county courthouse and the city hall to the national capital and the White House in Washington," says Mrs. Willebrandt, "have been most responsible for the failures of prohibition enforcement.

"Politics has said: Enforcement can't be orderly because it must be periodically relaxed when we need the underworld vote. It must not even be as strong as the law is, in a place like New York, where people are 'touchy' on the subject. We must appoint, not trained men, but those who got the vote out and who will be 'reasonable' with the 'boys.'

"You can neither coax, scold nor nag the people into law observance. Consequently, enforcement is the necessary approach at this time. Enforcement in court, not promises. Orderly enforcement. Strictly legal methods of enforcement. Enforcement by trained, highly intelligent men imbued with high morale and a pride in their service. Courageous enforcement. Enforcement backed up at Washington. Everybody would not like such enforcement, but everybody would respect it—even politicians.

"But one battle after another to try a case or remove an incompetent attorney has made me know that fine results can be obtained, even in the constant warfare against politics, by grit, persistence and a united front!"

Honest Agents Can Be Found

"I refuse to believe that it is impossible to find 4000 honest men in the United States with the basic character and intelligence to gather proper and dignified evidence for prohibition enforcement and prosecution," says Mrs. Willebrandt, in opposing the claim of some wets that incompetence and dishonesty in high places will defeat the enforcement laws. "I refuse to believe that out of our 100,000,000 population and perhaps 20,000,000 who believe in prohibition, 4000 cannot be found who can't be bought! I know a pride of service must be developed. It is sprouting in the small group of special agents under Alf Oftedal and in the districts of some of the able administrators. It ought to be further nurtured.

"The prohibition law can and will be properly and effectively enforced. Courage, vigor, intelligence and experience must begin at the top and spread down. Until then, the country will continue to be influenced against prohibition by the acts of incompetent agents. But thinking people ought to quit blaming the 'end men.'"

'O Boy! but It's Great' to Go to Wonderland

Wonderland, fresh air camp of the Salvation Army, located on Lake Massapoag, at Sharon, Mass., is receiving the August contingent of 2000 boys and girls, on the departure of July's guests of equal number.

Brigadier and Mrs. W. G. Hammand, officers in charge, report that this year there has been a greater demand than ever before for accommodations. More than 64 organizations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island are co-operating in selecting children from the hosts of applications and they have all found it necessary to apply strictly the rule that only the most worthy of applicants should be taken.

One of the features stressed this year is the supervision of recreation. This supervision comes to a focus in the work of Brigadier and Mrs. T. W. Hargreaves. The army has found that most of the children guests do not know how to play and that they have to be taught how to use the playground and its apparatus just the same as they have to be taught how to swim.

The recreational work climaxes each night in the assembly of everyone in camp. Each night different groups of children put on a performance. They sing, they dance, they recite—they each do what they can for the amusement of the rest. No audience is more demonstrative than are children and every performer is rewarded by roars of applause.

20 Cities Ask Help Against Mosquitoes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTH WILBRAHAM, Mass.—Requests for state assistance in solving the mosquito problem have been received from approximately 20 cities, according to L. B. Boston, of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

In addition, Mr. Boston reports, individuals and civic organizations have exhibited interest in the work since the passage of the State law which places mosquito control supervision in the heads of the State Reclamation Board.

The efficacy of the control work, according to Mr. Boston, will be demonstrated in certain sections of the State this year, especially in the Cape Cod and other coastal areas. This, he added, will be augmented in future control work as the result of the law which permits towns to join in a control program.

Previously they had to work only within their own borders, which was ineffective because the "mosquitos refused to recognize the boundaries and bit citizens on both sides of the line."

LINK BELT EARNINGS

Link Belt Company surplus for six months of $1,385,932 equals $1.95 a share on 709,177 common shares. Balance sheet June 30 shows current assets $15,169,656 and current liabilities $1,383,565.

CONCESSIONS DUE TO RELIEVE CRISIS ON DEBT

(Continued from Page 1)

far he can meet Mr. Snowden's reparation requirements without endangering his majority.

Everyone admits it would be a most serious blow to reorganization of Europe on a peace basis if the conference broke down, while if France has to fall back on the Dawes plan she cannot count on its working. For these reasons there is still legitimate ground for hope that the conference may survive the present crisis.

"No crisis, no deadlock," is the slogan in British circles, but nevertheless the speech which Mr. Snowden made in the finance committee of the Young plan conference has brought affairs within sight of a crisis or deadlock. For Mr. Snowden nailed the flag to the mast on three essential points, and Henri Cheron, French Finance Minister, maintained an equally uncompromising attitude.

Would Protect British Trade

The points on which Mr. Snowden insists are that there should be no variation in the existing percentages of reparation payments, either for conditional or non-postponable annuities under the Young plan, and that there should be a substantial reduction of deliveries in kind by Germany, above all in coal and machinery, for these are extremely injurious to British export trade. In making this statement Mr. Snowden declared that he was unanimously supported by the British Nation and that if he took any other course it would be rejected by the House of Commons. It was not only the matter, but the tone of Mr. Snowden's speech which seemed utterly uncompromising.

He ridiculed the idea that the Young report was a compromise which must be accepted without amendment, asking what the conference was for.

Furthermore, he declared that no reply whatever had been made to his argument that the Young report bore unfairly on the British taxpayer. The report, he asserted, gave every advantage to France and Italy; and as for their alleged sacrifices, it was Great Britain who was asked to bear them, although she had made incomparably greater sacrifices than any other nation in the post-war debt settlement.

British Sacrifices Cited

Mr. Snowden emphasized this point by reminding his audience that Great Britain had not entered the World War for her own interest but to uphold treaty rights, safety and security of other nations. No country, he contended, had been left with such a heavy burden of war debt namely £7,500,000,000, which was more than double the war debt of any other nation. The British taxpayer, explained Mr. Snowden, had to pay 125,000,000 French francs daily on account of war services, a considerable part of which was represented by £2,000,000,000 advanced to equip her allies.

Moreover, by the settlement of her debt to the United States, Great Britain had to pay over a period of 60 years £2,000,000,000, or more than double the amount of capital debt at the time the funding settlement was made, he said. Yet, Great Britain had reduced the French debt to her from £600,000,000 to £227,000,000, and the Italian debt from £560,000,000 to £78,000,000. The Young report, added Mr. Snowden, required Great Britain to sacrifice another £30,000,000 to Italy, although interest on the remainder of these debts, namely, £60,000,000 annually, were being paid by the British people.

This, then, was the justification for the ultimatum Mr. Snowden delivered to Great Britain's former allies, either they must accept the British demand for maintenance of existing percentages for reparation payments or he would proceed no further with the conference. Indeed, Mr. Snowden was openly talking last night of returning home this week-end if his demand is refused. Meantime, he proposed the appointment of a committee of treasury experts to arrange terms of the reparation payments on the British basis. The conference is to suspend work until Saturday, when there will be a debate on the British demands. It will then be seen whether there is sufficient agreement to justify appointment of an expert committee. If not, the conference will end.

British Press Unanimously Supports Snowden View

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With surprising unanimity, the British press applauds Philip Snowden's stand at The Hague reparations conference, despite the fact that the ominous word "deadlock" makes a prominent appearance in the headlines.

Thus, the Morning Post, organ of the extreme Conservatives, says editorially: "We should like to have seen the line now adopted followed from the first."

The London Times says that "on logical and financial grounds the British case against the Young plan in its present form is unanswerable, and Mr. Snowden has certainly made the most of it."

The Daily Chronicle, Liberal, heads its editorial with an exhortation, "stand fast." The Daily News, also Liberal, says Mr. Snowden's "remarkable speech will be read with satisfaction and approval by the great mass of his countrymen." This paper, however, reminds readers that the debt question "is not the only one involved in these discussions," and adds with reference to evacuation of the Rhineland, "There is no doubt at all that British public opinion will hold sternly to account anyone who, by too rigid insistence on the financial issue, imperils or perhaps indefinitely delays that pacification of Europe which is so passionately desired." The tone of other newspapers, however, does not support the theory that, for the sake of obtaining an immediate evacuation of the Rhineland, Great Britain will accept the French thesis that the Young plan cannot be altered.

Greeks Expect Compromise

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Dispatches from The Hague to the Greek press say the reparations questions are taking a satisfactory turn for Greece. Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister, declared his conversations with the French Ministers revealed a hopeful prospect.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

EVERYBODY BUYS CHRISTMAS CARDS! Agents earn big money with our attractive Boxed Assortments containing 20 beautiful Genuine Steel Engraved Christmas Cards, with matched envelopes. Assortment sells for $1.00—cost you 50c—50% profit. Write today for particulars. FEDERAL ART PUBLISHING CO., Dev. 12, 115 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

SALESMAN with wide acquaintance among architects and builders of better type houses desires several good building specialties for Los Angeles and vicinity; commission basis or would consider one line on salary basis; good personality and broad experience. 2036 Fifth Ave., Oakland, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

Down on Cape Cod

In Orleans, a wonderful old-time house of 10 rooms, three fireplaces and all modern conveniences. Price $6500 for immediate sale. For picture and description write Geo. M. Bush, Harwichport, Mass.

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Ten-room, modern home; beautiful, elevated, sunny corner, fine location; convenient to schools, transportation; 122 feet frontage; terms. 800 Wallavista Ave.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PLAY COACH, teacher dramatics, reading, English; private or public school; especially interested in children's dramatics; college degree; 5 years' experience; references. X-20, Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 4 10th Ave., S. E., Aberdeen, S. D.

YOUNG woman wishes position as English teacher; master's degree; progress desired; present salary $2000. G-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

HOSIERY representatives enjoy good commissions selling hosiery to friends. Write ALICE LACAULT, 116 West 65th, Room 401, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Back Bay apartment to rent; 8 large sunny rooms and 2 bathrooms; first floor; rental $175; ready for occupancy. 90 St. Mary's St.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $40 up. Apply office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE, Beaconsfield Section—Exclusive English type house (apartment conveniences) in gardens of Hotel Beaconsfield; to see it is to love it. Box P-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. APARTMENTS

In first-class buildings, for immediate or fall occupancy; very attractive 1, 2, 3, 4-room suites in following locations:
52 GARDEN STREET
19-21 SHEPARD STREET
37-41 WENDELL STREET
65 MT. AUBURN STREET
21 CHAUNCY STREET
Quiet and respectable people only. Apply on premises or to WM. A. McLEAN, Trustee, 65 Mt. Auburn Street; Tel. University 5077.

N. Y. C., 222 E. 71st St., Studio Apt., 6-B—Furnished, skylight, fireplace, balcony, grand piano, roof garden, kitchen, 2 bedrooms. Tel. But. 8420.

One Block Off Beacon Street

4 and 5 rooms, Frigidaire, elevator, tile kitchen and bath, mahogany and gumwood finish. Select tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Back Bay 3822.

THE AMBASSADOR

1737 CAMBRIDGE ST.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Headquarters for the best in modern apartments. Courteous attendants on duty daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Make your selection now for fall occupancy. Located near Harvard College. Apartments of one to four rooms, electric refrigeration, elevator service, gymnasium and a beautiful entrance lobby. Tel. University 3783. RALPH W. ROBART.

The Riverside

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL on the Charles near Mass. Ave. Furnished suites of 1 to 5 rooms, housekeeping, Frigidaire and services; convenient, refined. Low summer or annual rates. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. University 4726.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; three acres playground; tutoring; scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN, No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 107-R.

SUNNY HILLS

Near Wilmington, Delaware

Provides a true home life with parental love and care for children of all ages, including infants. Beautiful 81-acre farm with spacious house in which the group lives with the freedom of a large family. *Children of school age attend either public or private schools in Wilmington.* Limited numbers. Children accepted throughout the year.
MRS. ELLEN Q. SAWIN
P. O. Box 293, Wilmington, Del.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS
Formerly Manager Employment Dept. Remington Typewriter Co.
MRS. M. B. BRADLEY, Associate
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
158 West 45th Street Bryant 8835

PEACE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, INC.
Formerly Samuel Peace, Inc.
A well-established, intelligent service for people desiring office connections.
Room 501, 17 John St., N. Y. C. Cort. 7847

FARM PROPERTY

NEW JERSEY ACREAGE—103 acres of rolling land in Monmouth County, suitable to fruit or nursery business; no buildings; near highways Nos. 33 and 25; terms and mortgage arranged. POMEROY, 543 Madison Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

FLOOR RESURFACING

CARL KOESTLE, 1 Oneida Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; floors scraped and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices; work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon, New York City and vicinity. Tel. Hillcrest 2354-W.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

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GARAGES

A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at home; storage daily, weekly, monthly. MOTOR CAR GARAGE, 328 Newbury Street, Cor. Mass. Ave., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—HOUSEHOLD ACCOMMODATER
Silver Birches, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

WE are prepared to offer to a lady owning an automobile a position selling to high-class clientele in her own and adjacent counties; commission and salary. REMINGTON DRESS COMPANY, 517 North 62nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Frazer Avenue—Ladies; cases given individual attention. 42 years' experience.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Harrison, 3815 Chestnut St.—2, 3 and 4-room efficiency suites; moderate rental to desirable tenants; reference, C. H. SHERMERHORN, Jr., Evergreen 5186.

LEATHER GOODS REPAIRING

EXPERT repairing of trunks, bags, suitcases, umbrellas. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston. Back Bay 1225.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere; house-to-house moving, packing, shipping, storing; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Aspinwall 2907; Uni. 9847-W.

NOBLE R. STEVES

Offers his superior service in local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storing. Tel. Talbot 2400. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.

OFFICES TO LET

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; estimates cheerfully given. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

PAYING GUESTS

CONCORD, N. H., Dunbarton Rd.—Restful rooms, homelike meals. Homestead, address MRS. H. BARNES, Concord, N. H., Route 2 (phone 578-M).

GREEN PASTURES
GREENWICH, CONN.

Charming home atmosphere for rest, study and recreation; swimming, boating, fishing; out-door dining porch; attention; opposite church; high elevation, cool, quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770, or write 303 Milbank Avenue.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PIANOS FOR SALE

QUINCY, MASS.—Upright mahogany McPhail piano, $50. Telephone Granite 5310-M.

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; church printing; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; modern art department; printing cuts; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MANUSCRIPTS typed, mailing, mimeographing, multigraphing. HEMEON'S LETTER SERVICE, 8 Beacon St., Boston. Haymarket 2004.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Two new 5-room houses; near station, schools, churches and stores; all improvements; also 3 stores with apartments. Write or phone owner, HERMAN NIEHAUS, 151 Main St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone Hackensack 5037-M.

GRAND ISLE, VT.—400 ft. frontage on Lake Champlain; completely furnished house; 6 bedrooms; tennis court; garage; excellent market facilities; 20 miles from Burlington; $25,000. M. H. BALDWIN, 40 Clearway St., Boston, Mass.

Helpin' Folks Find a Home
That's Our Business

And We Offer Only

FRIENDLY PLACES

$10,000 to $100,000

Wm. E. DODD ASSOCIATES REALTORS

164 Bedford Rd., Pleasantville, N. Y.
31 miles from New York

46 ACRES, $7000.00

10-room house, cottage, apple orchard, good land; Southern N. H.; good location for taking summer guests. WILTON P. HOGG, 765 Main St., Greenwood, Mass. Tel. CRYstal 1540.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Attractive home, 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, large living room, fireplace; 2-car garage; beautiful yard; near schools; Philadelphia and New York train; reasonable. 7612 Woodlawn Ave., Melrose Park.

WILTON, CONN.

Estate 11 acres, mostly wooded, partly suitable Rock Gardens; brook; new 12-room residence; mica fireplace; price $30,000, cash $10,000; lower price with 7 acres; half mile express station.

ALSO

Quite unique store residence with 2 acres; 6 rooms and bath; unusual fireplace; price $17,000, cash down $5000. Write for more information and pictures. MATTHEW BRIGGS, 507 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM and board wanted by Technology student; with Christian Scientists preferred. Box J-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Pleasant room overlooking park for woman (Christian Scientist preferred), $7 per week. Tel. Huguenot 1447. Address 79 Prospect Park S. W.

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Maine

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Prices Moderate.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maine

PORTLAND
(Continued)

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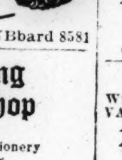
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(Continued)

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Meats, Provisions and Fish
Everything for Dinner Parties
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Safety—Service—Satisfaction

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Brattle Sq. Florists
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BUY IT TODAY
for breakfast tomorrow!
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A five-pound assortment........$3.75
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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(Continued)

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Panel-Curve Heel
Silk Hosiery
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1.95 the Pair
Chamberlain Huntress Co.
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We will be ready at the proper time to outfit you with your
SUMMER HEADWEAR
Leghorns—Milans—Sennits
New Styles and Shapes
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Designed by Reed & Barton, Poole, Vaughan and International Silver Co.
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Jewelers over half a century.
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Fitchburg State Road, 1½ miles from Ayer
Duckling Dinner Sundays
Over-Night Cabins, Running Water, Electric Lights
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. JACKSON, *Proprietors*

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NOW GOING ON
Savings average ⅓ less than regular season prices.
Hundreds of new, fresh, clean blankets, all of which will be higher priced later in the Fall. We cannot duplicate these values. Read the Sentinel Monday for complete details.
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Catalogue Mailed on Request
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Satisfaction, Economy
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Gardiner—F. I. Russell, F. H. Dunning.
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Mechanic Falls—Stanton's, 81 Main St.
Portland—Chisholm Bros., Union Station News Stand; Brickett & Rand, 664 Congress St.; Donnell's News Stand, 137 Congress St.; Albert S. Marr's News Stand, 29 Custom House Wharf; Strand News Stand, Congress St.; Fessenden News Co., 497 Congress St.; J. W. Petersen & Co., 599 Congress St.; Congress Square Hotel News Stand, 579 Congress St.
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South Poland—Poland Springs House News Stand; Summit Spring Hotel News Stand.

MASSACHUSETTS

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Arlington—The Saxony Shop, 210a Massachusetts Ave.
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Buckley's News Stands, Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St., Norway St. and Massachusetts Ave., Falmouth and Massachusetts Ave.; Saunder's News Stand, 44 State St.; Pappas Bros., 1100 Boylston St.; Belmarsh Drug Co., 1130 Boylston St.; Massachusetts Ave. Shoe Repairing Co., 140 Massachusetts Ave.; J. Kahtellis, 222a Massachusetts Ave.; Kirka Bros., 139 Columbus Ave.; Vendome News Company, 261 Dartmouth St.; R. E. Ellis, 163 Dartmouth St.; Anthony Defino, 11 Norway St.; S. J. Barron, 196 Huntington Ave.; F. M. Riley, 66 Anderson St.; M. Andelman, 284 Tremont St.; Charles Frasca, 249 Washington St.; H. Rief, 283 Washington St.; H. S. Spiel, 88 Broad St.; C. Toumbras, 1728 Washington St.; Armstrong News Stand, Rowe's Wharf; Union News Stand No. 1, South Station; Union News Stand, Trinity Station; Armstrong News Stand, North Station; newsboy, entrance to South Station; Jasmine Candy Shop, 5 Kilmarnock St.; S. Astrofsky, front of Thompson's Spa, Washington St.; newsboy, 50 Congress St.; Back Bay News Co., 230 Huntington Ave.; John Kosh, Tremont Row and Hanover St.; Kimball Bldg. News Stand; John Farber, 40 Court St.; Union News Stand, Back Bay Railroad Station; newsboy at entrance to North Station; Chas. Stein, Arlington and Boylston Sts.; Norway Spa, 222a Mass. Ave.; Sunkist Fruit Co., 185a Mass Ave.; Shoe Shine Parlor, 133 Mass. Ave.; Pappas Bros., 1100 Boylston St.; Boylston Fruit Co., 995 Boylston St.; Falmouth Spa, 55 Falmouth St.; Norway Fruit Co., 9½ Norway St.; H. Garrison, 58 Astor St.; J. Tubman, 18 Haviland St.; Louis Kosonowitz, 37 St. Stephen St.; Fenway Spa, 84 Westland Ave.; Canis Bros., 58 Huntington Ave.; H. B. Franks, 148 Huntington Ave.; Trinity Store, 163 Dartmouth St.; Park Square News Store, 200 Stuart St.; M. Korian, 1237 Washington St.; Dartmouth Spa, 607 Tremont St.; Pembroke Spa, 671 Tremont St.; Back Bay Spa, 350 Columbus Ave.; Yarmouth Spa, 377 Columbus Ave.; Rutland Variety Store, 493 Columbus Ave.; D. Gamaris, 354b Mass. Ave.; Y. W. C. A. News Stand, 410 Stuart St.; Derry's Stationery Store, 77 Charles St.; Commonwealth Spa, 1221 Commonwealth Ave., Allston.
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Cotuit—Handy's Variety Store.
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Haverhill—Prof. Bill's News Stand, Washington St.; Gardella's Fruit Store, Monument Sq.; John C. Nickas, 134½ Merrimack St.
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Lawrence—Chas. H. Morgan.
Lexington—Martin's Drug Store.
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Waban—R. J. Coulter, Beacon St.
Wakefield—L. I. McMaster, Main St.
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Ware—Ye Gifte Shoppe.
West Auburn—Miss L. H. Warren.
Westfield—Oldrich Bazata's News Stand, 1 Main St.
Winthrop—At Tolman & Ham's Stores, Winthrop Center, Winthrop Beach, Winthrop Highlands Station; also at S. M. Paterson's, Ingalls Station.
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Worcester—F. A. Easton, Cor. Main and Pleasant Sts.; Union Station, Washington Sq.; Bancroft Hotel News Stand, Franklin St.; E. F. Stowe, 624½ Main St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Claremont—Rand's News Depot.
Concord—Pleasant Street Pharmacy, 34 Pleasant St.; Rexall Store, 2 North Main St.; Charles E. Pike, Inc., 132 North Main St.; Gibson's Book Store, 106 North Main St.; Hanson's Variety Store, Clinton and South Sts.; Capital Fruit Co.
Croyton—F. H. Kemp.
Dover—Armstrong's News Stand, Railroad Station.
Hampton—Hampton News Store.
Keene—Sally Wellman Bookstore.
Laconia—Quimby Drug Store, 522 Main St.
Manchester—Armstrong News Co., Union Station; The News & Book Shop, 30 Hanover St.; Albert J. Marshall's Store, 24 South Main St.; West Manchester; Frank A. James Store, 661 Chestnut St.
Portsmouth—Portsmouth News Agency, 25 Congress St.
Rochester—T. W. Osgood.

RHODE ISLAND

Barrington—C. N. Annis.
Newport—The Wm. P. Clarke Co., 264 Thames St.; Hotel Viking News Stand.
Pawtucket—Harry Sipperstein, Summer and North Union Sts.; Pawtucket Shoe Shine Parlor, 290 Main St.
Providence—The Union News Stand, Union Station; Rhode Island Hospital Trust Building News Stand; Geo. W. Blackburn, 298 Broad St.; Providence Shoe Shine Parlor, 3 Market Sq.; Gibson's News Stand, New Industrial Trust Bldg., 111 Westminster St.; Narragansett Hotel News Stand.

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Brandon—A. H. Sander's News Stand.
Brattleboro—The Brattleboro News Co., 19 Elliot St.
Burlington—Vermont Hotel.
Lyndonville—Saunder's.
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Massachusetts

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies



Who: GEORGE MACDONALD.

Where: Scotland, England and Italy.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: A Scottish preacher, novelist and poet. Of Gaelic origin, he was born in Aberdeenshire, where Glencoe was Clan Donald's traditional home. His great-grandfather was Town Piper of Port Soy, at a time when this hereditary office was still of high rank. Men of learning, of adventure in arms and politics, were his forbears; and he was himself educated at Aberdeen University.

As a dissenting minister, his first congregation judged him heretical and this connection ceased. Afterward he preached in Manchester in a hired room—"A place of my own to preach where I shall be unshackled in my teaching. May God be with me." When this ministry came to an end he entered the Church of England, but never took office, preaching henceforth on occasion, but accepting no fee. He lectured in America in 1872-73. Then he turned the necessity that was upon him "to carry once more the News which grows greater with age" into the writing of novels which led thousands of young people, three generations ago, into a larger thought of God.

His Scottish novels have caused him to be called a forerunner of the Kailyard School. The stern grandmother in "Robert Falconer" was George Macdonald's own, and he witnessed the burning of the violin belonging to his uncle. "David Elginbrod," too, was part of his family history, his grandfather being the model for its central figure. In 1886 he published a unique book, burdened with an unfortunate name: "A Book of Strife in the form of a diary of An Old Soul," a chain of daily poems full of exalted thought, the fruit of profound experience.

His later years were spent in Bordighera, Italy, where, at Casa Corragio, a marvelously remembered service of song and talk marked every Sunday. In a play based upon the second part of "Pilgrim's Progress," written by Mrs. Macdonald and presented both in England and Italy by the family, he was cast as Great Heart. Thereafter he was thus known among his intimate associates, a fit epitome of his character.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How many copies of the Bible have been printed in Chinese in the last nine months?—*Editorial Notes* 20
2. What insect is able to drag more than 150 times its own weight?—*Young Folks' Page* 20
3. What word has so many different meanings that the Oxford dictionary requires 30,000 words to discuss it?—*Odds and Ends* 20
4. How does the Supreme Court of Minnesota define freedom of the press?—*Editorial* 20
5. What is one of the unheralded benefits of the radio?—*Brevities* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Transcendental

The Latin *trans* and *scandere* combine to mean "to climb over, to surpass"; and in the Aristotelian philosophy we find our word applied to that which extends beyond a single class of knowledge.

"Transcendental" is opposed to "empirical," that which pertains to or is derived from experience or from the observation of phenomena.

Since that which is beyond the limits of ordinary experience seems supernatural or superhuman, we sometimes form a generalized idea that "transcendental" means extraordinary—that is, both fancifully vague and speculative and also of surpassing excellence, superior or supreme.

It refers most often to opinions or sentiments which are beyond ordinary comprehension.

The verb "to transcend," meaning "to rise beyond or above, or to surpass and excel," is used more often than "transcendental," which has such a strong odor of philosophy that most people shun it. The other adjective form, "transcendent," meaning "of a superlative quality" and lacking any philosophical vagueness, is widely used.

The third syllable of tran-scen-den'tal is accented. Sound first *a* as in *am*, both *e*'s as in *end*, second *a* as in *account*.

"His was a transcendental style of writing."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

THERE are times when men only need a word of encouragement, a gentle hint, and all the dark past will go away and in its place will be found festival, sanctuary, altar and long, sweet song.
—JOSEPH PARKER

Odds and Ends

London's Busiest Center

Hyde Park Corner, according to recent tests, has been found to be London's busiest traffic center; 64,268 vehicles were checked in it in a 12-hour period.

Pupils' Thrift

More than $2,300,000 was deposited in Ohio banks by 300,000 children in 1928.

United States Stamps

Postage stamps in 27 denominations are issued by the United States.

Bobbed Venus

Among the fascinating discoveries made on the site of the ancient city of Mizpah by William Frederick Bade, was the head of a Babylonian Venus with bobbed hair and a fringe.

First Bread Maker

It is said that a Chinese was the first to teach the art of making bread from wheat, about 2000 B. C.

Expensive Metal

Next to radium, iridium is the most expensive metal in general use.

The Children's Corner

Outside the Gate

"WAKE up, Kittyboots, you cunning thing!" said Pattie, tickling the little black and white, sleepy kitten under the chin.

Kittyboots yawned, a great big yawn that showed her pink throat and crinkly tongue.

"Oh, gracious me!" exclaimed Pattie. "What a sleepy head! You're going out into the yard with me, and we'll play games, so wake up." Pattie picked up the kitten and started for the door.

"Be sure you stay in the yard, dear," said Mother, "and don't let Kittyboots go out into the street. The yard is plenty big enough for two such tiny playmates."

"All right, Mother," said Pattie, cuddling Kittyboots up close to her.



"Come Back, Kittyboots," Said Pattie. "Mother Said We're to Play in the Yard."

"We're just to stay in the yard. Do you hear that, Kittyboots?" she continued to the soft little bundle.

What fun they had! Kittyboots was wide awake the minute he breathed the fresh air. He rolled over on his back in the grass all four paws in mid-air, and Pattie trailed a string all around him. Kittyboots flopped himself over and made a dash for the end of the string. But Pattie was too quick for him. She trailed it away, past the lilac bush, Kittyboots following in short, hoppy jumps. Around and around they raced, Pattie laughing and breathless, Kittyboots bright-eyed and tail held well up in the air.

But once they got down near the gate.

"Come back, Kittyboots," cried Pattie. "You must not try to get out. Mother said we were to stay in the yard."

But Kittyboots couldn't have been listening very well just then, for he didn't mind at all. Perhaps he wanted to stand there and sharpen his tiny claws on the pickets. Anyway, he stayed down by the gate and no amount of Pattie's coaxing did any good.

Now the queer part of it was that the longer Pattie stayed down there telling Kittyboots he just couldn't go outside, the more she herself thought how nice it would be to take Kittyboots on a string like a puppy and go for a walk. She climbed the gate and looked up the street and down the street. Quite suddenly she decided it was just the afternoon for a walk. So she tied the string around Kittyboots' neck, opened the gate, and out they both went.

For a few steps Pattie felt rather uneasy. Then Kittyboots needed all her attention and she forgot that she was disobeying Mother.

"Now you walk nicely, Kittyboots," said Pattie. "You walk the way Miss Jane's dog does when she takes him for an airing. Oh dear, I wish I had a chain instead of this string. It cuts my fingers. Kittyboots, wait! What's the matter, Kittyboots? Oh dear, dear, you mustn't pull so hard. That's only Miss Jane and her dog coming. They won't hurt you, Kittyboots."

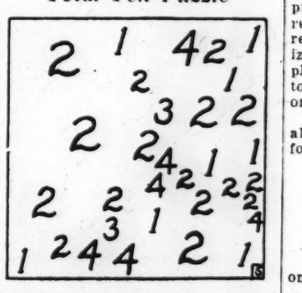
But Kittyboots thought differently. With an extra hard pull he yanked the cord out of Pattie's hands, and away he scampered pell-mell for the nearest tree and went up it like a streak.

How that little dog did bark! Miss Jane had all she could do to hold him. Then when she finally managed to get him tucked under her arm, what a time Pattie had, trying to coax Kittyboots out of the tree.

Billy Tweedle, who lived next door, finally had to climb the tree and rescue the kitten.

"There!" said Pattie, when she had Kittyboots safely in her arms once more. "We'll never disobey Mother again! We'll just hurry home and play in our own yard!"

Total Ten Puzzle



Draw Three Straight Lines Across This Square So That the Figures in Each Section Will Add Up to 10.

Answer to Rails Puzzle: Two rails; one at each end of the field.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Mammy

Baton Rouge, La.

A FAMILY had found it necessary to break up their home. One daughter was sent away to spend some time with relatives, while the father, mother and little girl went to live in a boarding house. Mammy, the faithful Negro servant, found employment with friends of the family.

Each Sunday afternoon, however, Mammy came to see her "baby" as she affectionately called the little girl, bringing always some gift of candy or cake particularly cherished by the child.

Then unemployment and poverty seemed to visit the little family to such an extent that they were forced to move into two cheap rooms. This appeared very hard for the mother, who had had someone to do everything for her, and to make it even harder she was compelled to go out each day to work, leaving the little girl alone.

One night after an unusually trying day, the mother and child were attempting to prepare the evening meal for a very hungry family. Everything went wrong, the oil stove smoked worse than usual, the potatoes were burned and the rooms were filled with smoke and disagreeable odors. Utterly disheartened the mother left the little girl to salvage some of the supper.

Just then there was a faint tap on the window. Father quickly opened it and there was Mammy.

"Heah's yo suppah," she said as she handed him a basket and hurried away.

Such a supper as it was! Delicious food bought with her own meager earnings and prepared as only Mammy could cook.

After that—and until bright days dawned for the family—she came regularly each evening with her basket of good and welcome food, sometimes stopping long enough to straighten the dingy little rooms.

The little girl has long since grown to womanhood, but always there will remain the unselfish example of Mammy to spur on those who knew her to more kindly deeds.

Willing Service

Redwood City, Calif.

A BLIND pianist supported himself by playing for dances as well as for motion picture theaters. As the dances paid him more, he often sent a substitute to the theater.

After some difficulty in finding a substitute for one such occasion an accomplished pianist was recommended to him, and he laid his case before her.

After hearing her rendition of his program, he offered to make her his regular substitute. After a moment's reflection the pianist accepted, realizing that she would be obliged to play a sort of music most distasteful to her in order that the less gifted one might earn more.

Not only that—but a dollar was all she could be persuaded to accept for her services that evening.

In Lighter Vein

Too Shy

He: "I suppose I'm only a pebble on the beach of your life."

She: "That is true, but you might stand a chance if you were a little bowlder."—*Everybody's Weekly.*



Passing Show

Bobby: "I know why I like mint sauce so much—it's made of chewing gum.

The Hint

"Have you anything to say, prisoner, before I pass sentence?" asked the judge.

"No, your honor, except that it takes very little to please me."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Drawback

Laura: "Why do Eileen's people object to her future husband?"

Vera: "Well, there are seven in the family and he's only got a two-seater."—*Auto Car.*

The Reason

It was necessary for taxation purposes to decide on which side of the Canadian and United States border a farm, which an elderly lady had just purchased, actually lay. Surveyors finally announced that the farm was just on the American side of the border.

The lady smiled with relief. "I'm so glad to know that," she said. "I've heard that winters in Canada are often terribly severe."—*Tit-Bits.*

Brevities

Atchison Globe: The United States now ships macaroni and spaghetti to Italy, which is as bad as carrying coals to Newcastle.

Ohio State Journal: We are not greatly enamored of the billboards, but probably the poorest advertising medium is the blotters that won't blot.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Truly a New Era

ALTHOUGH the frank and not altogether unexpected opposition of Great Britain to the Young plan may tend to slow up progress at The Hague, and although disquieting rumors persist about its possible outcome, there is every reason to believe that the powers will find a means of adjustment which will bring the plan within measure of acceptance. The nonacceptance of the Young plan might indeed plunge Europe into confusion. Yet during the two months which have elapsed since the presentation of the experts' report a number of opposing opinions have crystallized.

The view of France, Italy, Belgium and Germany appears to be that the plan must be accepted as a whole. But that of Great Britain, Rumania, Greece and Jugoslavia is that the plan may be modified in some respect. Philip Snowden's demand for a reconsideration of the figures may produce difficulties. There must be every sympathy with the situation in Great Britain, because the abandonment of the Spa percentages means that she will receive smaller sums annually. Moreover, the distinction between conditional and unconditional payments should not, it is held, work out to the disadvantage of any single nation. Again, the system of payments in kind has always been incompatible with the free expansion of European commerce.

Against these contentions, however well founded in themselves, is placed the argument that any alteration of any particular section of the plan will destroy its equilibrium. The delegates at Paris took four months to reach their conclusions after arduous labors. The compromise embodies reciprocal concessions, and cannot be touched without provoking many claims and counterclaims which would entirely smash the agreement. If the work of the experts is not to be done over again in less favorable conditions, it is better to accept the thesis of the integral application of the plan. Those are two principal attitudes taken up on the plan itself. On the question of the establishment of an international bank, there is also a divergence of views. An international bank must not serve to give predominance to the financial influence of any particular nation, and therefore its site is important. France and the other countries object to the establishment of the bank in London. Britain naturally objects to the establishment of the bank in any continental center. Care must be taken that the bank does not encroach on the privileges of existing institutions.

Perhaps it is on the implications of the plan rather than on the plan itself that opinions differ. The evacuation of Rhineland is generally recognized as necessary, but the conditions of evacuation arouse controversy. Germany would prefer to endure the hardships of the occupation for five years more rather than admit the offensive system of permanent coercion. France in theory holds to the alleged promise that a control committee shall be substituted for the occupation. Happily there is reason to believe that an agreement is assured. President von Hindenburg meets the French halfway by consenting to a provisional committee. It will last only until 1935, when the troops must in any case be withdrawn. The German President in announcing that he will not accept a permanent committee which is not foreseen by the Versailles Treaty does not leave Dr. Gustav Stresemann much room for bargaining. But Aristide Briand has not committed himself on the composition, function or duration of the committee. There are many indications that the French will be satisfied with a nominal organization, functioning outside Germany and not intervening except in grave circumstances. If this be so, accord is virtually certain.

Although matters have moved more slowly than was anticipated two months ago, and arrangements can scarcely be concluded, as envisaged by the experts, before September, yet the slight delay in settlement of the European problems cannot greatly be regretted. It is utterly insignificant provided solutions are indeed found. And that they will be found, thus permitting Europe to enter a new era, is demanded by world opinion.

A new era is a phrase which has been much abused. A new era has often been announced, and nothing has greatly changed. But this time, if there is indeed a "liquidation" of the war, with debts fixed, Rhineland evacuated, and an international bank established, a way will be opened for a larger European co-operation, both economic and political, than since 1914.

Mr. Hyde's Howdy

MR. SMALL FARM OWNER, you are not just a farm hand operating a big machine. You have to plan the crops as well as cultivate them. Others may know how to grow larger crops on the same ground. We want to help you to obtain the best yields and the highest market prices possible. But the land is yours; you do not have to take orders. Somehow, having such freedom and responsibility, you become just the type of independent fellow that we like.

Such was the recent message of Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, although he worded it differently, to the American Institute of Co-operation—a message that must have been encouraging to the "dirt farmer." What he said was: "You cannot merge 6,000,000 farms, and we have no desire to do so. The one-family farm is too valuable a social unit. Its independence must be maintained."

The Federal Government was expected to consider the social as well as the economic aspects of the farm problem. The Secretary's emphasis on the importance of the one-family farm, however, tends to put the whole relief program on a higher plane. He has made it clear that mere efficiency and economy—in other words, money making—in agriculture is not the Administration's goal.

Tariff Sauce for the Gander

IN THE United Stafes' time-worn tariff tangle the bright thread of a hitherto unnoticed interest is coming to the surface. American capital, long pulling only toward higher duties to protect home industries, is becoming divided and appears about to engage in a tug-of-war within itself. Since the war many a dollar has gone adventuring in foreign lands and found profitable investment in enterprises which desire free entry for their products into the American market. Thus a large section of capital which formerly lifted its voice for a higher tariff wall is now calling for lower barriers.

Leaders in this chorus have been American paper and lumber mills in Canada, sugar interests in Cuba and oil companies in South and Central America. So far they have been able to persuade the Senate Finance Committee, which is now rewriting the House bill, to drop a duty on shingles, and have blocked a proposed tax of $1 a barrel on imported petroleum. These interests have suddenly become the consumer's champion. A well-financed study of the sugar situation and forceful presentation of the facts obtained have pleaded the consumer's—and incidentally the foreign producer's—case so effectively that the Hawley bill faces its greatest battle over proposed sugar rate increases.

How far this revolutionary development will go is not apparent, but already it has become a major factor in the tariff equation. Figures just published show that 2000 American factories are today operating abroad. The buying up of foreign industries and the establishing of new ones outside the tariff wall are rapidly increasing. With "infant" industries at home grown into colossal "grandparents," American capital is finding more and more necessity to emigrate.

As the movement expands, its "internal pressure from without" against import carriers is certain to increase. Heretofore economic forces have generally combined to build up the tariff wall; henceforth many of them will be operating battering rams to break it down.

Worth-While Athletic Advice

IN PRESENTING to the convention of the World Federation of Education Associations at Geneva the views of the committee of which he is chairman on how international sports may be used to eliminate causes of world friction, Daniel Chase of New York gave some advice that can well be followed by those athletes who may engage in international sporting competition in the future.

When Mr. Chase recommended for his committee that to accept defeat graciously, win without boasting, make a good fight regardless of odds, play with good temper and teamwork, avoid playing to the grandstand, and overcome the desire to win at any cost, he furnished a sporting creed that would give to the world international athletic competitions which would be worth while. At the same time he presented a standard of athletic ethics that may well be followed if there is a real desire to see such events become more popular and serve their best purpose in future years.

It is a matter for genuine rejoicing that the vast majority of international contests which have been held in the past have been conducted on just such lines of sportsmanship as Mr. Chase suggests; but it is to be regretted that sometimes the desire to win has been made the prime issue, with the result that the after effects have far from tended toward good fellowship. Splendid examples of international athletic sports rightly conducted are to be found in the recent dual track and field meets between combined teams of Oxford and Cambridge, Harvard and Yale, Princeton and Cornell. It is to be hoped that all those who may engage in international sports in the future will adopt the recommendations made by Mr. Chase and his committee, so that what can be made one of the best forms of international intercourse may accomplish the good which is within its reach.

Equalizing the People's Prosperity

THE rapid growth in combinations and co-operation of industrial corporations in the United States is today resulting in rather widespread discussion of the economic consequences thereof. The New York brokerage house of J. S. Bache & Co., in its weekly review of business, has made some rather frank admissions in regard both to the mergers that have been consummated and to those that are in the process of being consummated. It said: "The impelling force behind this nation-wide tendency appears to be the desire to attain units, massing the activities and earning power of these separate units, cutting out superfluous gestures and duplicated expenses, and obtaining from the combination wider-spread distribution at lower cost and so reaping the benefit of larger earning power." Possibly criticisms may at times be much more severe but they are rarely any more frank. In weighing the probable consequences, however, the facts should be considered dispassionately.

Whether mergers result in larger earnings to stockholders is a question over which there might conceivably be some dispute. O. H. Cheney, vice-president of the Irving Trust Company, writing in the current issue of Nation's Business, states: "A close investigation of thirty-five big corporations formed by mergers prior to 1903 shows that in only thirteen did the average earnings in the following ten years exceed the previous aggregate earnings of the units which were combined." Unless there are economic advantages other than the probability of increased net earnings of the capital invested, there may be said to exist but slight excuse for a merger. If there were a corresponding decrease in cost of production resulting in reduced prices to consumers, a broader market and use of the commodity, some benefit to the public might be claimed. Some mergers, of course, have resulted in benefit to the public in just that way.

Industrial mergers, however, may not alone bring about industrial stability because mergers merely invite other mergers and at times intensify destructive competition through the very magnitude of their operations. There is consequently another side to this picture. The Department of Commerce calls attention to it by publishing the statistics of trade associations. In 1912, the department says, there were 2200 commercial and industrial trade organizations, 350 of which were national in scope. In 1928 the number had increased to 13,000 organizations, of which some 2000 were national in scope. Under the direction of Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, the work of these organizations was directed into constructive channels. Trade associations, by means of the trade practice conference, are now attempting to work out a further improvement of business relations under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission.

Political agitation for an inquiry into the growth of mergers might profitably include an inquiry into the growth of trade associations and similar organizations. If there is good to be found in these developments the public can well be trusted with the facts as disclosed by a fair investigation. Certainly no statesman would be willing to distort those findings, for it is generally conceded that industry can be prosperous only so long as the public is prosperous. Influences that tend to stabilize industrial prosperity will tend to equalize the prosperity of the public.

The New Style Apprenticeship

THE need has long been felt for a substitute for the now obsolete system of apprenticeship which during many centuries insured a constant supply of well-trained men to fill the key positions of British industry. It is true that many admirable educational schemes have been drawn up and put into successful operation by several member firms of the Association for Education in Industry and Commerce, whose eleventh annual conference was held not long since in London; but these efforts, worthy of praise as they undoubtedly are, touch merely the fringe of the problem, which can be properly tackled only by a co-operative scheme on a larger scale than is possible to a single firm or group of firms.

Discussing the education system of Great Britain, especially in relation to business needs, the conference could pass no judgment upon the commercial success of university graduates, though it noted as a significant fact that the appointments board of, for example, Cambridge University, has no difficulty in placing its clients. British university education is, except in certain branches of applied natural science, overwhelmingly nonvocational. The defense of this from a business standpoint is the assumption that a man who has followed a course of academic reading will have thereby acquired a method of attack and a system of study readily applicable to any and every kind of business problem.

That this theory is substantially sound is indicated in the statement of Sir Max Bonn, president of the association, that frequently single concerns, or even whole industries, which had fallen into decay, have been saved by some stranger who, lacking expert knowledge, has brought to bear on the conditions a properly trained thought. Such an educational system, however, though at its best yielding the highest possible results, is not suited to all types of ability. From both a commercial and a cultural point of view there is much to be said for the contention of Sir Charles Grant Robertson that it profits only those students who are reasonably likely to attain first or second class honors in their degree examination.

What kind of education, then, is to be given to those who either do not satisfy this requirement or who do not wish to enter a university? It is in dealing with this huge army of young men and women of the latter type that British education is recognized as being least effective. At present a secondary school course, for those who do not contemplate a university degree, leads nowhere, as Lord Eustace Percy observed some months ago. To complete the secondary school system on its commercial as well as on its cultural side there would seem to be needed a number of properly organized technical colleges of an academic status roughly equal to that of ordinary universities.

The beginnings of such a completion are to be found in the County of York, where there are several colleges in close touch with the needs of local industry; and the educational policy of the future will probably pay attention to their development and to the possibility of a similar movement in other parts of the country.

Editorial Notes

G. Bernard Shaw—joy of newspaper men, to whom he furnishes inimitable "copy"—must be equally the despair of the politician. What an opening he furnished gratuitously to the British Opposition the other day when he coolly informed a Labor audience that no class understands the workingman less than does the Labor Party!

A good idea of the astonishing progress which has been made in aviation in the last twenty-six years can be obtained from the fact that Wilbur Wright made a record sustained flight of 59 seconds in 1903 as against the 420 hours 21 minutes 30 seconds of the St. Louis Robin of 1929. And the end is not yet.

Now that New York is to have a new fifty-story bank building which will be occupied chiefly by brokers, that old catch line, "Come up one flight and save $10," may be reversed and revised to read, "Save $10, or as much more as you want to, and come up as many flights as you like."

The city of Quincy, Mass., has requested the Government to name its latest United States cruiser Quincy. Would it not be more beneficial to the future of that city to have its name linked with some peace movement?

Perhaps if air stowaways were made to pay for their passages, "free riding" would not be so popular.

Some Record Breakers of the Past

THE desire to break records lies very near the hearts of men; and it is well that this is so, for, if nobody broke records, there would be but little progress. To break a record is to do something better than it has been done before, specifically in the fields of transportation and sport. This is because these fields are the only ones in which achievement can justly be measured in terms of time and space. To paint a picture faster than anyone has ever painted, or to paint more pictures, or bigger pictures, may break a record, but it does not set a new standard, for the excellence of painting is not so judged. But to run a Marathon, or fly a plane, or sail a ship farther or faster than anyone has ever done is definitely to excel. In these fields, broken records improve upon the past, challenge the future, and go a step toward breaking down human limitations.

Recently, the world has become used to record-breaking performances, but, with few exceptions, they have been limited to the air. The achievement of the Bremen, therefore, comes unexpectedly. Since the Mauretania established her record, there has been little or no competition for speed on the high seas. For twenty years people have been content to jog across the Atlantic at the rate of no more than 676 nautical miles a day, consuming at least five long days on the way. Meanwhile, speed in overland travel has been steadily increasing, until we are now able to cross North America in two days. The airplane and railroad have made this possible; and now the ship, not to be outdone, accelerates her pace. She, too, makes up her mind to co-operate with the plane, and reduce ocean crossing to a mere matter of—but who shall set a limit? She supports her claim with a signal achievement, and the race for ocean supremacy is on. A "new era in transatlantic passenger service" begins.

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Those words have a familiar sound to one acquainted with American maritime history. For hardly more than seventy-five years ago, just such an era dawned, an era of hitherto unparalleled achievement on the sea, from which the feat of the Bremen, and similar feats yet to be performed, are a direct outgrowth.

Prior to 1845 nobody hurried, especially at sea. A "fast" passage from New York to Liverpool consumed, at best, three or four weeks; the return journey took longer. One hundred and sixty days, or more than five months, was considered a good run from New York to California. Progress had been made since the days of the Mayflower, necessarily, but at no time was it either swift or spectacular. Then suddenly, from the awakening ambitions of men, the cry for speed arose. The ocean had been conquered; it was no longer a fearful and mysterious opponent. Trade, passenger travel, and immigration were increasing by leaps and bounds. Gold was discovered in California. Time became precious, and people clamored for ships that would take them where they wanted to go, and take them in a hurry.

Shipbuilding had hardly varied in 200 years. From the Stuarts to Victoria, hulls and rigging had remained practically the same. Even the fastest vessels were round of bow and broad of beam. The greatest breadth was forward, and a ship at her launching roughened the water like a small tempest. This type of hull was considered indispensable to carrying capacity and safety, and, as such, a fixture; until in the early forties, when the cry for speed could no longer be ignored, a young New Yorker named John Willis Griffiths presented the model of the first clipper ship for consideration.

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Some time previously, small two-masted vessels (brigs) had been built on the same slender lines that Griffiths incorporated into his model. These brigs were found to be very swift, and were used to elude pursuit in various illegal activities. But it was not thought possible to apply these theories to a full-rigged ship until Griffiths came forward with his daring suggestions. His model roused a storm of opposition in shipbuilding circles. She was too long, too narrow, and carried too much canvas to be seaworthy. If built, she would founder in midocean. But, in spite of these ominous predictions, Smith and Dimon's shipyard built and launched, in 1845, the first full-rigged clipper ship Rainbow—and a new era in ocean travel dawned indeed.

The Rainbow did not founder in midocean. She was safe and seaworthy. She set a record for speed, and dazzled the world with the prospect of what sharp bows and slender hulls beneath a wide spread of canvas might achieve.

Its maritime ambitions thus quickened, the world set to work in earnest. Shipbuilding increased at a phenomenal rate, and rivalry between nations, cities, and shipyards was intense. Faster and faster clippers were demanded, and built. Records were constantly made, and as constantly broken, notably by the ships of that master builder, Donald McKay. The McKay fliers enjoyed an unrivaled reputation, and spread their white wings to the wind first in the Californian and later in the Australian gold rushes. Their very names are a chronicle of achievement: Flying Cloud, Sovereign of the Seas, Flying Fish, Great Republic, Lightning, James Baines—each renowned for some signal triumph, each a record breaker in her own right. Their stories read like sagas.

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Two continents looked on breathlessly at the accomplishments of these vessels and the daring of the men who sailed them. A new code of navigation followed the new type of ship. The hoary custom of shortening sail at night and during high winds, followed since men began to go to sea, went, literally, overboard. The clippers carried all sails set for weeks at a time, day and night, blow or calm, and braved the Horn with a quantity of canvas which would have brought the stoutest seaman's heart to his mouth a few years before. One can imagine the exultant pride of her crew when a great clipper, her canvas spread before a spanking breeze, bore down upon some vessel of the old school, cautiously marking time under double-reefed tops'ls until the "blow" should be past. The running rigging was frequently ordered padlocked, so that the more timid of the crew could not take in sail when the masts threatened to go down before a howling gale. And these daring practices were not so foolhardy as they sound; for they were coupled with an increased knowledge of navigation, by virtue of which the great clippers consistently discharged their valuable cargoes in perfect order, as well as record time. A captain who rendered outstanding service to the owners of his ship was frequently presented, after some notable voyage, with a "handsome set of plate."

Many of these record breakers of the past hold laurels which no ships of sail have succeeded in taking from them. In 1851, the Flying Cloud astonished the world by running from New York to San Francisco in eighty-nine days, twenty-one hours; three years later she broke her own record by thirteen hours, and this time has not been equaled since. The Sovereign of the Seas, another lightning flier, bettered all previous Atlantic crossings, twice beating the Cunard Line's prize steamer to port. The James Baines and Lightning, of the celebrated "Clipper Quartette" built by Donald McKay for James Baines's Australian line, both hold unchallenged records. The Lightning achieved the swiftest day's sailing ever logged—436 miles in twenty-four hours—and the Baines the highest authenticated speed—going 21 knots with main skysail set, as her log tells us.

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The Great Republic, registering 4555 tons, stands as the largest and finest sailing ship ever built. Her equal in beauty, strength, and tonnage has never since been achieved in a sail-driven vessel. It was her builder's purpose to determine whether marked increase in tonnage would be followed by proportionate increase in speed, but this purpose was never realized. The wonder ship burned to the water's edge at her dock in New York, immediately prior to her first sailing. Rebuilt, rerigged, and reduced in size, she was still a swift and majestic ship, but never the marvel she would have been had she gone to sea as Donald McKay built her.

One of the most popular of all clippers was the Dreadnaught, commanded by the redoubtable Capt. Samuel Samuels, and nicknamed "The Wild Boat of the Atlantic." A medium clipper, not particularly swift in light winds, in a gale she outstripped every craft in sight. She has a record of nine days, seventeen hours between Sandy Hook and Queenstown to her credit. Most of the clippers made extraordinary passages across the Atlantic, and commonly overtook and left far behind them the clumsy paddle-wheel steamers of the day. Indeed, some thirty years passed before the clipper's performances were excelled by steam.

But the inevitable occurred; and, with the passing of the clipper, the long supremacy of the sailing ship came to a glorious end. The clipper's contribution to maritime progress can hardly be estimated. She taught people the value of speed in transportation; she raised the standard of ocean travel to a height it had never known before; she brought the continents into close communication; she gave an impetus to commerce, whose rich fruits the world is enjoying today; and her persistent competition, so long successful, forced the steamer to excel her if it would survive at all. Whatever marvels may yet be performed, her record of valorous achievement, unique in its field, has won an everlasting place in the memories of men.

B. B. B.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE English Theater in Paris of Edward Stirling has won for itself a very definite place through his untiring efforts and the remarkable ability of his company to turn out a different play, seemingly, every few days. Now the American Theater in Paris of Wendell Phillips Dodge has arrived and set up housekeeping. The start has been auspicious, the honor of opening the theater having been given Miss Lucille La Verne's company with their internationally known play by Lula Vollner, "Sun-Up." But this is an imported cast, and the next question follows as to what Mr. Dodge intends to do afterward. It will be extremely interesting to see him work out along his own lines the establishment here of another English-speaking theater.

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Every city has its parks, but are there many where the sun plays such music as in the Bois de Boulogne? Are there many where its rays through silent pine woods are regularly divided into gold and gray bars? Are there many with wild underbrush and tangle of trees where the afternoon sun burnishes each single leaf? Are there many where the sun can lead you a quarter mile through a meadow and bring you to a pond where the marsh grasses grow? Are there many where the sun caresses green, riverine banks—where the park has both lakes and a river to mirror the sun? Are there many . . . ?

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The first automobiles were carriages without horses. When a goodly number of gentlemen gathered just thirty-five years ago in Paris for the race to the city of Rouen, they brought with them a strange assortment of carriages and near-carriages. The winner did not get the prize because it was not properly, according to the judges, a "self-propelled carriage." This De Dion contraption was a steam tractor on which the forepart of a carriage rested; the journey took seven hours, as compared with the twenty-five minutes in which Sir Henry Segrave could have covered the distance in the Golden Arrow. After the De Dion towed carriage came the Peugeot and Panhard-Levassor "automobiles," which, having fulfilled the specifications, divided the prize. This race is said to mark the beginning of the interest which has ever since supported the advancement of France's large automobile industry.

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The rose has many friends in France. Three places each early summer are courts of homage to this fair flower. One is the exhibition of the Horticultural Society; another is the remarkable grouping at l'Hay-les-Roses of every known variety of rose—some 8000 in all; the third is the rosary of the Bagatelle. Each is a salon of tragrances and tints. At the Bagatelle in the competition for new roses sent in by numerous growers the jury unanimously selected as the loveliest of the year the large, yellow and ochre-shaded "Madame Pierre S. du Pont" from Grenoble.

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A book has appeared which carries with it a pledge. The charge which has on occasion been heard that hotels have two prices, the higher of which is reserved for the foreigner, is amply refuted by this new directory of the hotels in France. Hotels listed are agreed that as long as the year lasts no revisions—or certainly no revisions upward—shall be made in prices, and they are all there in black and white from 15 francs (60 cents) to 200 ($8) a day for a single room. This book, incidentally, also contains a study of corresponding prices in the different European countries, in which it is pointed out that those current in France "are on an average much lower than those of foreign establishments of the same class."

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Fräulein Erna Plachte has been in Paris for a few weeks. She is a young woman with the faculty of doing two things at the same time and doing them both well. By profession she is a portraitist, but engaged in a unique branch of the art, namely, the making of twenty-minute sketches of prominent persons. She is well known at the Geneva assemblies of the League of Nations, and has numbered among her sitters most of the famous individuals who frequent those gatherings. On this occasion, she has been commissioned by a leading German periodical, Tempo, to sketch twenty of the industrial leaders of France. The drawing is only one side of her work. The other is spreading good will and making international friendships. Ambassadors and Ministers of State in both Germany and France, for example, have put themselves out on her behalf in such ways as they could. Wherever she goes she is well received because she brings a friendly message and carries a friendly intent, and is thus serving well her own country, Germany.

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After M. Blériot had flown the English Channel two decades ago, his diminutive airplane was suspended from an edifice over one of the main boulevards. Things have changed since then. The airplanes have grown larger and the crowds on the principal thoroughfares have greatly increased. It was not possible to suspend in this manner the first French airplane to fly the North Atlantic, the Yellow Bird, but instead a hangar was erected in the Tuileries garden. Admission was by payment, but even so, probably many more persons examined this aircraft than ever gazed up at M. Blériot's machine.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Urge for Speed

EVERYWHERE the cry is not only speed but more speed. One sees the tendency not only in transportation but in industry, in education, and in pleasure, even. But the pessimist is almost justified in his belief that we do not seem to know what to do with the time we think we save, rushing hither and yon. The driver who rushes through the amber light, the pedestrian hurrying through the red light and resentful of motorists moving with the right of way, transcontinental travelers saving five hours on a three-day trip—just what do they make of the time they save?—*Ohio State Journal.*